

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 178.]

DECEMBER 1, 1808.

[5 of Vol. 26.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT of the COLUMBIAD, a POEM in ten BOOKS; by JOEL BARLOW: lately published at PHILADELPHIA.

EVERY nation that can boast of an epic poem of sufficient merit to become a classical work, has certainly a good cause for self-complacency. Such a work inspires an additional interest, when built on a national subject; when the author, who is destined to gratify his countrymen by soaring to this highest flight of human genius, can find among their own annals an action capable of supporting a strength of pinion equal to the task.

The subject of our great English epic is not national; neither is that of the Germans, the Messiah of Klopstock. The most distinguished work of that kind among the Italians, the Jerusalem of Tasso, is but partly national, though wholly Catholic, and sufficiently interesting for the age of religious chivalry in which he lived. The Portuguese Lusiad, the great poem of the Romans, and the greater of the Greeks, were all reared on patriotic ground.

I know not whether the French of the present day persist in claiming for their country the honour of an epic poem: the work that went by that name while its celebrated author lived to support it by the strength of his own character (I speak of the Henriade of Voltaire) was altogether national. To whatever cause the fact must be attributed, I believe it will not be denied that the French epic poem remains yet to be written.

Mr. Barlow has been particularly happy in respect to his subject. The discovery of America is in itself a great action; but its importance is infinitely augmented by the consequences resulting from the discovery. These consequences comprise by far the most interesting portion of modern history; and their interest is strongly concentrated in his country, it being

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that part of the new world which has first manifested its own importance, by giving birth to a great and civilized nation.

The settlement therefore of the British colonies, the wars and revolutions through which they rose to independent states, that vast frame of federative republican government on which they now stand, and which in the eyes of our enthusiastic bard is to extend itself over the whole of North America, and give an example to the world, composes the principal part of the active scenery of the poem. But other and far more extensive views of human affairs, drawn from other countries, and from ages past, present, and future, are likewise placed beneath our eye, and form no inconsiderable portion of this magnificent work; magnificent it certainly is beyond any thing which modern literature has to boast, except the Paradise Lost of Milton.

I will first present your readers with a general plan or analysis of the poem, and then proceed to give such extracts from it as shall offer as fair a view of its character for imagery and style, as can be comprised in a small compass.

The author in his preface makes some pertinent remarks on the nature of the subject, and the difficulties it presented as to the best mode of treating it. "The Columbiad (says he) is a patriotic poem; the subject is national and historical; thus far it must be interesting to my countrymen. But most of the events were so recent, so important, and so well known, as to render them inflexible to the hand of fiction. The poem therefore could not with propriety be modelled after that regular epic form which the more splendid works of this kind have taken, and on which their success is supposed in a great measure to depend. The attempt would have been highly injudicious; it must have diminished and debased a series of actions, which were really great in themselves, and which could not be
3 F disfigured

disfigured without losing their interest." So far I agree with the poet; who seems to understand the real value of the rules of his art, too well to think himself obliged in all cases to follow them.

He farther observes, "I shall enter into no discussion on the nature of the epopea, nor attempt to prove, by any latitude of reasoning, that I have written an epic poem." Neither will I enter into such a discussion; but I must apply to the present work the sentiment of Addison, with regard to *Paradise Lost*, If it is not an epic poem, it is something better.

Mr. Barlow has dealt freely with mythological and allegorical personages; several of whom take conspicuous parts in the conduct of affairs. Hesper, as the guardian genius of the Western Continent, is made to play a great role; the continent is called after his name, *Hesperia*; and from the part he acts, he must be considered at least the second character in the poem. He is introduced near the beginning, and continues to the end; and there is no personage but Columbus whose existence seems so incorporated with the body of the work. Atlas, the guardian of Africa, is the elder brother of Hesper, according to the account of this mythological family which the author gives us in a note. Atlas appears but once in the course of the action; and it is to present us with as sublime a set of images as we have ever met with in poetry, including in his speech a most awful denunciation of vengeance on the people of America, for the slavery of the Africans. These two brothers, with several river-gods, and the demons of War, Cruelty, Inquisition, Frost, Famine, and Pestilence, compose the celestial actors who take charge of the hyperphysical part of the machinery.

The human characters are mostly real and known, some few of them fictitious; they are I believe more numerous than those employed in any other poem, not excepting the *Iliad*; and they are as much varied as the subject requires.

I will now proceed in my dissection or decomposition of the work. After a proper exordium and invocation to Freedom, a personage which the poet takes for his Muse, and promises to invoke no other, the poem opens by presenting us Columbus in prison at Valladolid, uttering a pathetic monologue on the services he had performed for the Spanish monarch, and on the ungrateful and barbarous manner in

which they had been rewarded. In this situation Hesper appears to the illustrious prisoner, and announces himself as the genius of the western hemisphere, and guardian of that continent, which he says is called *Hesperia*, but for the future shall be *Columbia*; as Europe was named after its adventurous discoverer, the daughter of Agenor, who first sailed thither from Phœnicia.

The approach of Hesper is attended with the splendour and eclat suitable to the occasion; light bursts into the dungeon; the prison walls tremble, and disappear; and after a short address to Columbus, announcing his quality, and the object of his visit (which is no less than to lay before him the immense importance of his labours in the long train of consequences, to shew him what fame he is to acquire, and to recal to his broken spirit the great moral principle, that the knowledge of the good we do is the only reward that can satisfy a benevolent mind for the sacrifices that great actions require), he conducts the hero to the mount of vision, which is reared in mid-sky over the western coast of Europe. Here Spain with its dungeons, Europe with all its kingdoms, Alps and Pyrenees, sink far behind and beneath their feet; while the Atlantic Ocean spreads out before them, and the continents of America draw majestically into view. The rest of the first book is occupied in describing the great features of the twin continents of that hemisphere, south and north. It may now be said that the mountains and rivers of the new world have been better sung than those of the old. In describing the three great rivers, Maragnon, Lawrence, and Mississippi, on each of which I find fifty or sixty lines, there is a remarkable variety of scenery and sentiment, no recurrence to the same ideas, no confusion of character in their majestic streams. They are all animated, but their several portraits are kept as distinct as those of Achilles, Hector, and Ulysses; no part of any one of which would suit either of the others. Maragnon is presented in the act of overflowing his banks; after collecting from a vast range of continent the number of powerful rivers, who seem proud of becoming tributary to so great a fluvial sovereign, he thus continues his progress:—

"Who, swell'd with growing conquest,
wheels abroad,
Drains every land, and gathers all his flood;
Then far from clime to clime majestic goes,
Enlarging, widening, deepening as he flows;
Like

Like heaven's broad milkyway he shines
alone,

Spreads o'er the globe its equatorial zone,
Weights the cleft continent, and pushes wide
its balanced mountains from each crumbling
side.

Sire Ocean hears his proud Maragnon roar,
Moves up his bed, and seeks in vain the shore,
Then surging strong, with high and hoary
tide,

Whelms back the stream and checks his rol-
ling pride.

The Stream ungovernable foams with ire,
Climbs, combs tempestuous, and attacks the
Sire ;

Earth feels the conflict o'er her bosom spread,
Her isles and uplands hide their wood-crown'd
head ;

League after league from land to water
change,

From realm to realm the seaborne monsters
range ;

Vast midland heights but pierce the liquid
plain,

Old Andes tremble for their proud domain ;
Till the fresh flood regains his forceful sway,
Drives back his father Ocean, lash'd with
spray ;

Whose ebbing waters lead the downward
sweep,

And waves and trees and banks roll whirling
to the deep."

The river St. Lawrence affords a noble opportunity for depicting the breaking up of winter in a northern latitude, and Mr. Barlow has made the most of it. The tremendous struggle of the ice-crusted gulph in the conflict between the legions of frost and the tides of ocean, exhibits an awful picture ; and then the islands of ice accumulating into floating mountains as they drive out to sea, and move to southern latitudes, supplying thirsty ships with fresh water, or crushing and sinking them in the deep, shew that the poetic images of nature had not been exhausted by preceding bards. Here he takes occasion to deplore the loss of an American officer, whose ship was supposed to have perished in the ice.

The Mississippi is described with circumstances more interesting, though not more majestic, than the other great rivers. As it runs through a vast and fertile country, and that the author's country, of which he takes many occasions to predict the future importance and felicity, he dwells much on these ideas in marking the great features of that river,

" Strong in his march, and charged with all
the fates

Of regions pregnant with a hundred states,
He holds in balance, ranged on either hand,
Two distant Oceans and their sundering land,

Commands and drains the interior tracts that
lie

Outmeasuring Europe's total breadth of sky."

Mentioning the principal tributary streams that lose themselves in this river, he brings in with propriety the character of the Missouri, which having run a much longer journey than the Mississippi, and acquired twice his magnitude, joins him with reluctance, being by that junction defrauded of his name :—

" But chief of all his family of floods
Missouri marches thro' his world of woods ;
He scorns to mingle with the filial train,
Takes every course to reach alone the main.

Orient awhile his bending sweep he tries,
Now drains the southern, now the northern
skies,

Searches and sunders far the world's vast
frame,

Reluctant joins the sire, and takes at last his
name."

Here I quit the first book ; but to return to it again for some examples of the descriptive powers of the author, and to express my disapprobation of some things I consider as defects.

The second book opens with a view of the native tribes of America, followed by some questions on the diversity of men, and the first peopling of that quarter of the world. I am then forced to pass in review the affecting scenes of Spanish devastation in Mexico and Peru. This leads to the interesting episode of Capac and Oella, the founders of the Peruvian empire, and parents of the race of Incas. The story is concisely told, though copiously enriched with incidents. It runs through a thousand lines, and displays a variety of heroic action, savage manners, sublime scenery, and beautiful sentiment. It ends with the third book.

—The fourth brings us back to Europe, and exhibits the state of society there, and its progress till the settlement of North America. That expansion of mind, and freedom of enquiry, accompanied with ideas of honest industry, so necessary for the advancement of science and morals, which took place at that period, and which seemed to prepare the way for the great exhibition of human improvement, resulting from the British system of colonization, are represented, perhaps justly, as the immediate consequences of the geographical discoveries made by Columbus and his followers.

The poet has not forgotten that the religious persecutions of Europe were among the principal means of driving settlers

tlers to North America. These persecutions are concentrated and personified in the fiend Inquisition, who is pictured with all her attributes in a highly finished group, and with great strength of expression. The rise of the British maritime power is exhibited in its first great victory gained over the invincible Armada of Spain. The view he then gives us of the great coloniarh Walter Raleigh, conducting the first fleet of colonists to British America, is one of the most finished pictures we have ever seen. The exultation of Columbus on that occasion leads to some reflections on the spirit of liberty, which is represented as the foundation of morals, as well as of prosperity to a nation. Lord Delaware arrives with a reinforcement of emigrants. The moonlight scene as they enter the Chesapeake, the speech of the river-god Potomac, saluting his new masters, predicting their future greatness, and offering his own bank as the seat of their capital, are incidents arising out of this part of the subject, and are presented with that magnificence which serves to raise our expectations of the importance of what is to follow in the subsequent books.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh books, are chiefly occupied with war and revolution. The last of them terminates that memorable conflict with the mother country, which established the independence of the United States. On the planting of the British and French colonies, the energy of freedom which accompanied the former, compared with the feudal degradation attending the latter, are noticed with striking propriety.

The Indian wars which disturbed the early settlements are grouped in one general view. The French war is more detailed. Here the defeat of Braddock, the victory of Amherst, and the conquest of Canada by Wolfe, afford a greater variety of description. The subsequent peace is accompanied with an exhilarating view of colonial prosperity, and a great extension of territorial power, which prepares the reader for the wider scenes of havoc that are to follow in the war of independence. The action of this war is introduced with a pomp and dignity suitable to the grandeur of the object contended for. Darkness overspreads the continent. On the gradual return of light there is a view of Congress, and a notice of its leading members. The demon War strides over the ocean, leading on the English invasion. The general character of the war on the part of Eng-

land, as the American poet chooses to represent it, is incendiary and barbarous. It begins with a wanton conflagration of towns, from Falmouth in the north, to Norfolk in the South. The battle of Bunker's-hill, the review of the American army, attended with many pathetic circumstances, the attack of Quebec, the death of Montgomery, the descent on New York, and its conquest by the British, are well distributed and described. This terminates the fifth book.

The whole of this war being shown to Columbus in vision, appears but one continued action, occupying about one-fourth part of the poem; that is, from the middle of the fifth to the end of the seventh book. This action, though but one, is greatly variegated with incidents, affording many examples of genuine pathos, novel and magnificent description, and pertinent moral reflection.

The sixth book opens with the famous (unhappily too famous) scene of the prison ship. Here that rigorous mode of confinement, which the poet calls British cruelty to American prisoners, is described with energy, I trust with exaggeration. Then follows the no less famous affair of Trenton; where the little American army re-crosses the Delaware in the night, to surprise the British van. There is so much wild imagination in his management of this daring poetical exploit, that I scarcely know what to say of it, whether to praise or blame. The author seems here to have uncovered himself from the rules of criticism, on purpose to invite discussion. Happy will he be if he escapes the censure of more inflexible judges.

The approach of Burgoyne is brought forward with a pomp and splendour which indicate not only an important event, but a proud victory on the part of the author's country; and the battle of Saratoga, which follows this highly ornamented overture, and precedes the capture of the British army, is heightened in its interest and novelty by several peculiar circumstances, such as the part that the savages take in the contest, and the barbarous murder of Lucinda.

The 7th book brings on the alliance with France, the battle of Monmouth, the storming of Stonypoint, the siege and conquest of Charleston, the actions of Greene terminated by the battle of Eutaw, the naval battle of Degrasse and Graves, siege of York, and capture of Cornwallis.

The 8th book begins with a hymn to Peace,

Peace, followed by an eulogy on the heroes fallen in the war. The author then makes a solemn address to his surviving friends and countrymen, exhorting them to preserve in peace the liberty they have vindicated in war. The danger of losing it by inattention is illustrated in the rape of the golden fleece: one of the most beautiful and best applied illustrations that poetry has produced. Among other serious, and I think well-timed warnings, is that against the slavery of the Africans. In this connection is introduced the speech of Atlas, alluded to in the former part of this article. These exhortations are followed by a change of scenery, which gives us a rapid glance of the progress of the arts in America; which, with a sketch of the characters of several American artists, philosophers, and poets, terminates the book.

The 9th and 10th books present us with a larger scope of human affairs, a more affecting contemplation of the moral tendencies of man than has hitherto been displayed. The ninth dwells on what is past, the tenth on what is future; and nothing can excel the grandeur of these views, or the philanthropy and benevolence of the sentiments which accompany them. To show that all things in the physical, as well as moral system of nature, are progressive and ever tending towards that perfection which would seem to satisfy the friend of human happiness, Columbus is gratified by Hesper with a fanciful view of all her works, from the birth of the universe, through the formation and history of human society, down to such a state of improvement as shall lead to universal civilization, and the political harmony of all nations.

Thus the poem is terminated by a train of expansive ideas and consoling reflections, calculated to sooth the troubled spirit of the hero in a manner more satisfactory than all that could have been done for him by kings and ministers, had they been just and generous.

This is what Mr. B. in the preface calls the poetical object, the fictitious design of the poem. Thus the design is one, it is simple, clear, easy to be perceived, and is finally attained; the action is one, and as simple as the design, being, in fact, no more than what passes between the two principal personages, Columbus and Hesper; all the subordinate events, conducted by other actors,

being represented in vision, recounted from history and fable, or predicted by the celestial personages. The time also, and the place are kept each within the limits of strict dramatic unity, as is noticed in the preface; the place not extending beyond the prison and the mount of vision; and the time not exceeding two days.

So far, therefore, as I am to judge by the technical requisites of epic song, the Columbiad must be ranked in that class of works; and so far as the real object and intrinsic character of the poem are to guide the decision, the reader indeed must form his own, but mine would assign it a high rank; indeed, in that class it would even incline me to pronounce, that only three poems ought to stand above it, the *Iliad*, *Eneid*, and *Paradise Lost*.

Having sketched the general outline of the piece, I must proceed with more detail in my examination, and offer some specimens of the composition. The monologue of Columbus in prison, with which the poem opens, has considerable pathos, and some good description, but I think it too long. It is always a delicate business for a hero to complain, it is not a heroic employment; and in no situation will he find it more difficult to keep up his dignity. I am sensible that this case is a singular one; he is alone in a dungeon at midnight, his spirits broken down by a long train of cruel calamities, injustice, and ingratitude. A variety of subjects must crowd upon his feelings, and his feelings demand utterance in a manner too strong to be resisted by a mind which, without ceasing to be great, must be enfeebled by suffering.

These circumstances furnish some apology. Indeed it requires one; and the merit of the lines, though great, would not be deemed a sufficient one for extending such a solo to 74 lines, and that at the beginning of the poem. Other critics on this passage may differ from me in opinion; and I hope they will, as this is the only instance I have noticed in this author of any want of judgment in proportioning the parts to each other, or to the whole.

The approach and appearance of Hesper are brilliant; the ascent to the mount of Vision, Europe, setting from the sight the Western Ocean, and then the American Continent drawing into view, may be cited as specimens of the magnificent.

Among the followers of Columbus, in the career of discovery, our countryman Drake is elegantly noticed.

"But to the Chief! bright Albion bids him rise,
Speed in his pinions, ardor in his eyes!
Hither, O Drake, display thy hastening sails,
Widen ye passes, and awake ye gales,
March thou before him, heaven-revolving sun,
Wind his long course, and teach him where to run;
Earth's distant shores, in circling bands unite,
Lands, learn your fame, and oceans, roll in light,
Round all the watery globe his flag be hurl'd,
A new Columbus to the astonish'd world."

The following dialogue and descriptions will serve to show the author's manner for scenes of this sort. It is from the third book, where a prince of the race of Incas, on a mission among the mountain savages, endeavours to convert them to the Peruvian religion, or the worship of the sun.

"Two toilsome days the virtuous Inca strove
To social life their savage minds to move;
When the third morning glow'd serenely bright,
He led their elders to an eastern height;
The world unlimited beneath them lay,
And not a cloud obscured the rising day.
Vast Amazonia, starr'd with twinkling streams,
In azure drest, a heaven inverted seems;
Dim Paraguay extends the aching sight,
Xaraya glimmers like the moon of night,
Land, water, sky in blending borders play,
And smile and brighten to the lamp of day.
When thus the prince: What majesty divine!
What robes of gold! what flames about him shine!
There walks the God! his starry sons on high
Draw their dim veil, and shrink behind the sky;
Earth with surrounding nature's born anew,
And men by millions greet the glorious view!
Who can behold his all-delighting soul
Give life and joy, and heaven and earth controul,
Bid death and darkness from his presence move,
Who can behold, and not adore and love?
Those plains, immensely circling, feel his beams,
He greens the groves, he silvers gay the streams,
Swells the wild fruitage, gives the beast his food,
And mute creation hails the genial God.
But richer boons his righteous laws impart,
To aid the life, and mould the social heart,
His arts of peace thro' happy realms to spread,
And altars grace with sacrificial bread;

Such our distinguish'd lot, who own his way,
Mild as his morning stars, and liberal as the day.

His unknown laws, the mountain chief replied,
May serve, perchance, your boasted race to guide;
And yon low plains, that drink his partial ray,
At his glad shrine their just devotions pay.
But we, nor fear his frown, nor trust his smile;
Vain, as our prayers, is every anxious toil;
Our beasts are buried in his whirls of snow,
Our cabins drifted to his slaves below.
Even now his placid looks thy hopes beguile,
He lures thy raptures with a morning smile;
But soon (for so those saffron robes proclaim)
His own black tempest shall obstruct his flame,
Storm, thunder, fire, against the mountains driven,
Rake deep their sulphur'd sides, disgorging here his heaven.

He spoke; they waited, till the fervid ray
High from the noontide shot the faithless day;
When lo, far gathering under eastern skies,
Solemn and slow, the dark red vapours rise;
Full clouds, convolving on the turbid air,
Move like an ocean to the watery war.
The host, securely raised, no dangers harm,
They sit unclouded, and o'erlook the storm;
While far beneath, the sky-borne waters ride,
Veil the dark deep, and sheet the mountain's side;
The lightning's glancing fires, in fury curl'd,
Bend their long forked foldings o'er the world;
Torrents and broken crags and floods of rain
From steep to steep roll down their force again,
In dreadful cataracts; the bolts confound
The tumbling clouds, and rock the solid ground.
The blasts unburden'd take their upward course,
And o'er the mountain top resume their force.
Swift thro' the long white ridges from the north,
The rapid whirlwinds lead their terrors forth;
High walks the storm, the circling surges rise,
And wild gyrations wheel the hovering skies;
Vast hills of snow, in sweeping columns driven,
Deluge the air, and choke the void of heaven;
Floods burst their bounds, the rocks forget their place,
And the firm Andes tremble to their base."

The fiend Inquisition is thus introduced to our notice:—

"Led by the dark Dominicans of Spain,
A newborn Fury walks the wide domain,
Gaunt Inquisition; mark her giant stride,
Her blood-nursed vulture screaming at her side.

Her priestly train the tools of torment brings,
Racks, wheels and crosses, faggots, stakes,
and strings;

Scaffolds and cages round her altar stand,
And, tipt with sulphur, waves her flaming
brand.

Her imps of inquest round the Fiend advance,
Suspecters grave, and spies with eye askance,
Pretended heretics who worm the soul,
And sly confessors with their secret scroll,
Accusers hired, for each conviction paid,
Judges retain'd, and witnesses by trade.

Dragg'd from a thousand jails her victim
trains,
Jews, Moors, and Christians, clank alike
their chains,

Read their known sentence in her fiery eyes,
And breathe to heaven their unavailing cries;
Lash'd on the pile their writhing bodies turn,
And, veil'd in doubling smoke, begin to burn.
Where the flames open, lo! their limbs in vain
Reach out for help, distorted by the pain;
Till folded in the fires they disappear,
And not a sound invades the startled ear."

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July you have favoured the public with a description and an engraving of "Professor Davy's great Galvanic Apparatus, with which he has effected the decomposition of the alkalies."

From this description it might be supposed, that it was by means of this apparatus, and in consequence of its powers that this illustrious chemist attained success in the new researches he has instituted with respect to the decomposition of bodies, supposed to be simple; which, in fact, is not the case.

I have had the pleasure of attending the last two courses of lectures delivered by Professor Davy, at the Royal Institution; and I remember that the decomposition of the alkalies, and of some of the alkaline earths, was effected, before the battery described in the Monthly Magazine was in existence.

In referring to the Bakerian lecture for 1807, I find that the apparatus made use of for decomposing potash and soda, consisted of a battery of 150 plates of four inches, and of six inches; and in examining the experiments detailed in the Bakerian lecture for 1806, it appears that the same combination was used in the researches respecting the electrical energies of different bodies, and the decomposition of saline substances.

I think it right that these circumstances should be made known to scientific persons, as otherwise it might be supposed, that investigations of this kind

cannot be pursued except by employing a very expensive and complicated apparatus; whereas, as far as I could learn from Mr. Davy's lectures, the principal objects which he hoped to attain by a great enlargement of the apparatus, were to render the results more distinct, to procure quantities of the new substances sufficient to employ in common chemical experiments, and to ascertain how far the powers of electrical decomposition were capable of being extended.

The mere fact of the analysis of the alkalies, and alkaline earths, has appeared so astonishing to scientific persons in general, that they seem to have paid very little attention to the steps which led to this discovery; and the general method of investigation, to which alone Mr. Davy owes this particular result, seems to have been overlooked, though it appears to offer a rich produce of new and important phenomena.

Mr. Davy, led by the delusive experiments of Messrs. Pacchioni, Peccle, and Sylvester, to enquire if muriatic acid, and fixed alkalies, were formed by electricity from water, was gradually carried on to the discovery of facts which proved that electricity was a general agent of decomposition, that different bodies were naturally in different electrical states, and that by altering these states, their affinities were altered; and that combinations or separations of elements were wholly influenced by electrical powers.

He found likewise that all bodies, containing an excess of oxygene, were naturally negative, and that all bodies (of known composition) containing an excess of inflammable matter, were naturally positive.

The fixed alkalies, and alkaline earths, were positive, but their composition was unknown. He inferred, from strict analogy, that they must contain inflammable matter; and by using the most powerful means for detecting inflammable matter in them, he showed that the analogy was perfectly correct.

The Bakerian lecture for 1806 appears to me a model for philosophical research; the results stated in the Bakerian lecture for 1807, are merely the consequence of prior investigations, they are more impressive to the uninformed, more astonishing to the chemist; but in my humble opinion, less important to the philosopher, in as much as single facts, however curious and novel, are less important than a grand general principle.

October 18, 1803.

Your's, &c.

ELECTROPHILUS.

Ta

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long been in possession of an anecdote of one of the brute creation, which I send to you, not so much for the amusement of your readers, as that Mr. Bingley may, if he thinks it worthy, insert it in the next edition of his Animal Biography: it is strictly true, and would have appeared before, had it been less extraordinary; for nothing but diffidence has hindered me from sending it: but recollecting that truth needs not to be ashamed, it is brought before the public, and is as follows:—Walking with a lady through some meadows between two villages, of the names of Upper and Lower Slaughter, in the county of Gloucester, the path lay within about one hundred yards of a small brook. Many ewes and lambs were in the meadow: we were about half way over it when a ewe came up to us and bleated very loudly, looking up in my face; and then ran off towards the brook. I could not help remarking this extraordinary behaviour, but my attention was particularly roused when she repeated it; and, bleating louder, seemed to wish to signify something in particular: she then ran off as before in the same direction, repeatedly looking behind her till she reached the brook, where she stood still. After standing to look at her some time, we continued our walk, and had nearly reached the gate that led into the next meadow, when she came running after us the third time, and seemed yet more earnest, if possible, than before. I then determined to endeavour to discover the motive for such singular behaviour: I followed the ewe towards the brook; seeing me advance, she ran as fast as she was able, looking behind her several times; when we came to the brook; she peeped over the edge of a hillock, into the water, looked up in my face, and bleated with the most significant voice I ever heard from a quadruped. Judge of my surprise, when, on looking into the stream, I saw her lamb standing close under the hillock, with the water nearly over its back. I instantly drew it out, when the fond mother began to lick, and give it suck, and, looking up to me, uttered several sounds very different from those she had uttered before; and evidently expressing satisfaction and pleasure. I needed not those thanks, for I never performed one action in my life that gave me more unmixed pleasure; nor did ever brute appear more grateful.

Exresham,

August 16, 1808.

Your's, &c.

J. COLLETT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of RECENT TRAVELS in SPAIN, in which particular ATTENTION was paid to the ANTIQUITIES of that COUNTRY.—Continued from p. 223.

HAVING made an arrangement with some fellow-travellers, we hired a coach drawn by five mules, and conducted by the owner and his muchacho, or servant, to carry us from Saragossa to Madrid. The hire was to be twenty doblones each, worth about fifteen French livres, or twelve shillings and sixpence, making in all 12l. 10s. for the use of the carriage, the feed of the mules, and the expences of the attendants.

Leaving Saragossa at noon on the 29th of October, we proceeded to a place called La Muela, distant five leagues, where we stopped for the night. The first half of the road leads across the fertile plain of the Ebro to a range of hills extending eastward from Moncayo (Monthly Magazine, February 1, 1808,) and thence across the range to the village, which is seated on one of the summits.

Proceeding next morning as early as the shortness of the day would permit, for the state of the roads would not allow us to travel in a carriage before it was daylight, we continued to cross a succession of high hills, separated in some places by plains of considerable extent, but in general by deep ravines with small rapid streams. About three leagues from La Muela lies Armuña, fondly supposed by the inhabitants to be the largest village in Spain, forgetful that Madrid itself is no city but a village. The plain in which Armuña is situated presents a delicious prospect from the fertility and cultivation of the ground, and the thriving plantations of trees of various sorts, watered by channels opened from a small river winding through the valley. On quitting this place we again traversed a succession of lofty steep hills, divided by narrow vales or gullies, in general well peopled, cultivated, and wooded. From the heights the prospect is wild but picturesque, especially towards the west, where the hills appear to be cut down in strange confusion, and totally desert, for the villages, which are numerous, and the cultivated grounds around them, are hidden in the depths of the vallies. The view in that direction is bounded by Moncayo, distant about 50 miles, already covered with snow.

Having travelled eight leagues over this interesting tract, the road leads down the southern slope of a long hill, and brings us to the delightful plain, or vale. Of

of the river Xalon, of which the fertility, the culture, the plantations, would arrest the attention in any country; how must these objects then strike the traveller in leaving the lofty parched ridges of Arragon?

In describing the luxuriant foliage with which, as with a verdant carpet, the young plantations of Spain cover the vallies, the Spaniards employ the terms *frondoso*, or leafy, and *frondosidad*, or leafiness. The Greeks had for a similar purpose their *phylloides* and *polyphyllos*: the Latins their *frondosus* and *foliosus*; why then might not the English, adopting a term so expressive, have their *frondosity* and *foliosity*? Whether in the neological mania of France a similar mode of expression has been adopted, I know not; but here an innovation would have been proper; for their adjective *feuillu*, or full of leaves, is applicable only to a single tree, but not to the *frondosity* of a richly covered vale.

This day's journey ended at Calatayud, distant about fourteen leagues, or fifty English miles, in a south-west direction from Saragossa.

Calatayud is a considerable town, possessing above six thousand inhabitants, situated in part on a plain, and in part on rising ground behind it, along the west bank of the river Xalon (or as it is pronounced in Spanish, Halon); which rising in the mountains dividing Arragon from Old Castille, runs northward and falls into the Ebro, near Alagon, about four leagues above Saragossa.

Calatayud owes its name, and perhaps its foundation, to a Moorish chief called Ayub (the proper pronunciation of the name of the ancient sage usually called Job) and the word ought to be written, Calatayud.

This town is celebrated as the successor and representative of the ancient Bilbilis, the birth-place of the epigrammatist Martial, who, having repaired to Rome, rose into favour with Titus and Domitian; but being neglected by their successor, Trajan, he returned to his native city, where he married a lady, whose wealth and other qualifications indemnified him for his disappointments in the capital of the world. On this subject he tells us—

Has Marcella domos, parvaque regna dedit,
and to Marcella herself he says—

Romam tu mihi sola facis.

Whatever opinion may be entertained
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of the wit and poetic powers of Martial, his candid judgment of the merits of his epigrams must be universally acknowledged, when he thus characterises them—

Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala
plura.

The site pointed out for Bilbilis is an eminence about half a league from Calatayud, lower down the river Xalon, and partly surrounded by it: on this spot are discovered ruins of buildings, coins, and other vestiges of antiquity; and the name now given to it, Bambola, carries a sufficient relation to the original Bilbilis. Of this place Martial says—

Municipes augusta mihi quos Bilbilis æri
Monte creat, rapidis quos Salo cingit aquis.

Bilbilis was by the Romans erected into a *municipium*, and honoured with the epithet *Augusta*: money was also coined there, many of which coins are preserved in Spain, bearing the names of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula.

The situation of this town on cliffs hanging over the river is also pointed out by St. Paulinus, who says—

Bilbilim acutis scopulis pendentem.

In the inn at Calatayud I met with an inhabitant who had taken some pains respecting the antiquities of Bilbilis, and who referred me to Zurita's Annals of Arragon for the best information on the subject.

Bilbilis is one of the two mentioned by Strabo as the principal towns in the district of the warlike Celtiberians; and it is celebrated by Martial for its excellence in horses and in arms.

Videbis altam, Liciniane, Bilbilim
Equis et armis nobilem.

In this passage, some critics have substituted *aquis* for *equis*, under the idea that the poet meant to celebrate the virtues of the waters of the Salo, particularly for giving a due temper to the swords made on its banks: but as this quality may be comprehended in the term *armis*, it is not unreasonable to suppose *equis* to have been the original reading. Besides this circumstance, the coins of Bilbilis have in general on the reverse a warrior with his spear couched on horseback; and it is known, that the Celtiberians were famous for the excellence of their cavalry. The warrior on horseback is still the armorial bearing of Calatayud.

The river Xalon probably still retains

its qualifications for the manufacture of sword-blades : but none are now made on its banks ; those used in Spain being chiefly made at Toledo, where the ancient establishment for that purpose has of late years been revived.

Masdeu, in his Critical History of Spain, has the following observations respecting the swords of this country :—

“The natives of Celtiberia, that part of Arragon lying on the south side of the Ebro, with some portions of the Castilles, were excellent warriors, and their swords were in high estimation. It was their practice to bury the iron in the ground, according to Diodorus Siculus, leaving it there until the coarsest and most impure parts were corroded and consumed. By this operation, the swords made out of the remainder of the iron became susceptible of such a temper and an edge that they would cut common iron itself without turning. Not only the iron swords were possessed of this property, but even such as were made of hardened copper were in this district brought to great perfection. The royal translator of Sallust (the late Infant Don Gabriel, uncle of the present Ferdinand the VIIth.) had in his cabinet two of these swords, discovered not many years ago between Calatayud and Sigüenza, which he says were of such temper, and had still an edge so fine, that they could not be touched without the risk of cutting the hand.”

About four leagues up the Xalon from Calatayud is a place called Alhama, noted for its mineral springs, agreeably to the proper name given by the Moors, composed of the two words, *al*, the, and *ham*, or *hamam*, which in the Arabic, Hebrew, and other sister dialects of the East, expresses heat or warmth. This term is common in Malta, where it has remained from the time of the occupation of the Phœnicians, and not been introduced by the late incursions of the Saracens. The appellation, *hammams*, applied in London to certain houses of accommodation for strangers, is only an attempt to express to English ears the original oriental name *hamams*, for a house where warm baths were provided.

The warm springs of Alhama were known to the Romans, and mentioned by their writers under the designation of *Aquæ Bilbilitanorum*.

Leaving Calatayud early on the 31st, we travelled about three leagues along the foot of the high grounds and precipi-

cices, which bound the plain or *vega* of the Xalon on the west ; the opposite side being terminated by a range of lofty hills, at the general distance of about a league. This plain, or level valley, presents a scene of rich fertility and culture, producing abundantly grain, fruit, wine, hemp, &c. and watered by means of channels drawn off from the river, maintaining a perpetual frondosity and verdure.

At the end of three leagues the plain suddenly contracts, leaving just room for the Xalon running rapidly in the bottom, and the road which is scooped out of the western precipices broad enough to allow one carriage to go along ; but having, where the ground will permit, small spaces from time to time cut to a greater breadth, where one carriage may draw up, while the other meeting it may pass. The slopes of these precipices are very steep, but vineyards have been formed on them by the inhabitants, who have a pleasing air of activity and comfort.

Proceeding another league beyond this narrow gorge, we dined at Alhama, already mentioned, where the vale of the Xalon opens up into several branches. The village stands at the foot of a cluster of craggy hills, presenting ranges of horizontal strata of rock, between which the softer materials of the interstices having either by time or by labour been removed, are seen a number of cavities, which the inhabitants, by walling up the entrance, have converted into dwellings, granaries, &c. presenting a singular appearance to the traveller, who from the view of the doors and windows, concludes he is approaching a village, but on his arrival, discovers that what he took to be houses, or barns, is only a collection of inhabited grottos.

At Alhama the nature of the soil changes from calcareous to clay, and heavy rains coming on, which rendered the new made road nearly impracticable, we were forced to stop for the night at Cetina, a village only two leagues off, seated on an eminence having an extensive plain on the north.

On the morning of the 1st of November leaving Cetina we travelled for what were called four good leagues to a little place called Tructcha, in general up hill and through a thick forest, on a soil either deep clay, or loose earth, so that with the rains the mules had great difficulty in making their way. So much time had been employed in these four leagues,

leagues, that seeing we should be benighted if we attempted to reach the next station, we agreed to remain where we were; and we found ourselves far better received and entertained in the humble *venta*, or inn, than had sometimes been the case in others of more promising appearance.

Truetcha lies within the vast domains of the Duke of *Medina-Celi*, whose deserted family castle is to be seen on a hill to the south-west. Notwithstanding the neglected state in which lay many parts of this duchy, a great revenue was raised to the proprietor, who, in some measure to atone for his continual absence from his vassals, distributed amongst them very considerable sums in charity and other useful and benevolent channels.

As far back as in the days of Charles the Vth. in the beginning of the 16th century, his historiographer, Marinæus Siculus, estimated the revenue of the Duke of *Medina Celi* at thirty thousand ducats, or crowns. As this estate was only the eighth in rank from the Duke of Frias, constable of Castille, whose revenue was valued at sixty thousand ducats, some idea may be formed of the prodigious wealth of the Spanish grandees of those days.

Leaving our little inn on the morning of the 2nd of November, we travelled to a village called *Alcolea del Pinar*, distant no less than fourteen leagues, so that it was very late before we arrived. The road leads over a continuation of the same uneven hilly country, generally covered with forest, but in some parts cultivated, although very thinly inhabited.

Alcolea the people imagine to be the most elevated village in Spain: that it is very elevated is unquestionable: for from the *Ebro* hitherto, a stretch of 100 miles, it is upon the whole a sensible ascent, and in the neighbourhood is the tract of country which gives rise to the *Tagus* flowing to the Atlantic below Lisbon, to the *Xalon* falling into the *Ebro* above *Saragossa*, and to the *Xucar*, which discharges itself into the Mediterranean to the southward of *Valencia*. The epithet *Pinar*, attached to this village, refers to the vast forests of pine and other trees, which cover the surrounding hills; for there are many *Alcoleas*, a term of uncertain meaning, introduced by the Moors, who long kept possession of this part of Spain, and who

in the names of towns, rivers, &c. have left very evident marks of their absolute possession of the country. The castle of *Medina Celi* furnishes another proof of the dominion of the Moors, for *Medina* is a common Saracen or Arabic word, signifying a town or city, and in this sense occurs in other parts of Spain, as at *Medina Sidonia*, &c. and the old capital of *Malta*, in the centre of the island, called by the Italians *Citta Vecchia*, is known to the genuine inhabitants by the generic name of *Medina*, or The City, pronounced like *mdina*, the *e* being very little sounded.

The progress of the 3d was from *Alcolea* to *Algora*, four leagues right across a succession of ridges and intervening vallies, in general waste lands, excepting in the bottoms; but the country is destitute of trees, and thinly peopled. From this village to the *Venta del Punal*, where we slept, a course of three leagues crosses a tract of country still very elevated, but less uneven than that traversed in the morning.

The *Venta* is placed on the east brink of a very deep ravine, or narrow valley, with steep sides, but the bottom is well peopled and cultivated, and watered by a small river.

On the 4th, we advanced four leagues to *Torrija*, a place, if we are to judge from the remains of its castle and walls, formerly of much importance, but now greatly reduced. On leaving this town we descended from the lofty plains down a steep bank to gain the valley of the river *Henares* on the west, which we followed for nearly three leagues, and then turned up a short way to the south-east, and arrived for the day at *Guadalajara*.

The valley or vega of the *Henares* is extremely agreeable, especially to one descending from the wilds to the northward: the bottom producing large supplies of corn and wine; while the hills that spring up abruptly on each side are richly clothed with olives. The *Henares*, a considerable stream rising in the mountains, some forty or fifty miles to the northward, after watering this vale and the plains of *Alcala*, receives some tributary waters, and at last is lost in the *Tagus* near *Aranjuez*.

Guadalajara is a bishop's see, and a considerable town, containing sixteen thousand inhabitants, but chiefly noticeable on account of the great royal manufactory of broad cloth. The work-people have sometimes been upwards of four thousand

thousand, besides ten times that number of other persons in the surrounding districts, employed in spinning the wool, and other preparatory operations. This vast establishment was formed in 1720, when a number of Dutch manufacturers were employed: some Englishmen have of late years likewise been engaged in the business: but as similar undertakings carried on at the expence of the sovereign have never been found to succeed, the real utility of the royal manufactory of Guadalajara still remains problematical. The presence of this establishment has, however, diffused in and around this town a pleasing air of activity and industry.

On the 5th of November we left Guadalajara, and crossing over to the west side of the Henares by a bridge, near which are a number of buildings belonging to the manufactory, left the river on the left hand, its banks ornamented with rows of poplars, and proceeded for four leagues over an uninteresting flat to Alcala de Henares, so named to distinguish this town from many other Alcalas scattered over Spain. The plain is in general converted into corn-land, with some vineyards; and the borders of the river present from time to time, tufts of trees, not a little refreshing to the eye fatigued with the prospect of open plains and arid hills destitute of wood or verdure.

Alcala is situated on the west bank of the Henares, which separates the great plain from a long range of moderate hills, supporting behind another extensive elevated plain. The town is large, but thinly inhabited: the streets are wide and straight, and the houses are in general raised on porticoes affording convenient walking, sheltered both from the heat and the rain.

At Alcala, is one of the most renowned universities of Spain, which with those of Salamanca, Bologna, Paris, Oxford, and Cambridge, makes up the number of the six principal seminaries, formerly celebrated in Europe. But this university, and of course the town itself, are much decayed. One of the colleges was appropriated to the use of students from Ireland; but upwards of twenty years ago it was suppressed, and its revenues and scholars were transferred to the Irish college in Salamanca.

The number of churches, colleges, convents, the archbishop of Toledo's palace, and other public buildings, amongst which the former residence of the Jesuits holds, as usual, a distin-

guished place; all these edifices give to Alcala an air of magnificence, but it is now of magnificence in decay.

This town owes many of its establishments to the liberality and public spirit of the celebrated minister of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Cardinal Ximenes, commonly known in Spain by his other name Cisneros: and here was produced by his orders and protection, the admirable edition of the Scriptures usually called the Complutensian Bible, or Polyglot.

Alcala is in Latin named Complutum, as having owed its rise to the fall of the antient city of that name, of which vestiges are still to be traced on the slope and summit of the high grounds on the east side of the Henares, at the distance of a mile from Alcala.

Having taken a general view of the curiosities in this very interesting town, we proceeded on the 6th to Madrid, distant about six leagues, where he arrived at noon, and at last procured relief from our fatigues in the hotel, known by the sign of *La Fontana de Oro*, or the Golden Fountain.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AS the subject of tea seems of late to have excited the curiosity of some of your correspondents, perhaps the following translation of a paper on the subject, published in the fourth volume of the *Annals of the National Museum of Natural History*, in Paris, may not be thought uninteresting. It is chiefly taken from Kämpfer, and not always accurately; but as I have compared it with the account in the *Amœnitates Exoticæ*, I have corrected it where it appeared necessary; and have made such additions in the notes as occurred to me, for the further illustration of the subject. I do not know that this paper has appeared before in an English dress. It is probable that some of your readers may be able to give a better account of the kinds of tea that are imported into this country, than the one here offered, which was furnished to the author by M. Bouché-rant, an eminent tea-dealer at Vivienne. If I do not mistake, the appearance of the tea has of late undergone a material change, from which I suspect the custom of rolling tea in the operose manner, described by Kämpfer, of whose accuracy there can be no doubt, is now much

disused

disused in China, as well as in Cochinchina.

Observations upon Tea, by Desfontaines. Annales du Muséum National.—Tom. iv. page 20.

Hill, Linnæus, and others, have thought there were two distinct species of tea, viz. the *Thea Bohea*, and the *Thea viridis*, the corolla of the one having six, the other nine petals; to which character Linnæus added, that of the leaves of the first being longer than those of the other. But according to the observations of Lettsom, published in London in 1799, the number of petals is, in both sorts, subject to vary from three to nine. Thus the principal distinguishing character, adopted by Hill and Linnæus, being inadmissible, and Lettsom, not being able to discover any other, regards very properly the green and bohea teas as mere varieties, owing to the influence of the sun or climate. Thunberg, in his *Flora Japonica*, admits only one species of tea; considering the green as a variety of the bohea; neither does Kæmpfer allow of more than one, of which, as of all other cultivated plants, there are several varieties. The observations I have had an opportunity of making upon some individuals cultivated in the garden of the Museum, two of which flowered abundantly last year, have served to convince me of the truth of those of Kæmpfer, Thunberg, and Lettsom.*

The tea-tree is a branched ever-green shrub, growing to the height of five or six feet, according to Kæmpfer and Thunberg; though other travellers assure us, that it sometimes reaches to thirty feet.

Leaves alternate, hard, oblong-ovate, or elliptical, of rather a shining green, entire at the base, elsewhere serrate, footstalk short, half-rounded. The buds are pointed and accompanied with a scale, which falls off when the bud is developed.

The flowers are either solitary or more rarely in pairs, on short, thickish peduncles, in the axils of the leaves. The

* Mr. R. A. Salisbury thinks there are at least two species. He says, "the flowers of the small leaved sort are rather fragrant, not smelling unpleasantly, like the other; and the serratures, as well as consistence of its leaves, differ; it comes from Japan, but the broad-leaved plant was sent from China to Fothergill." But Dr. Sims, in the *Botanical Magazine*, thinks there is no reason whatever to consider the green and bohea teas, as different species.—T.

calyx is small, persistent, and divided into five obtuse segments, about one inch in diameter; the corolla* has most usually six petals, white, rounded, and patent; the two outermost smaller and unequal.

The stamina are numerous, more than two hundred, shorter than the corolla, and inserted below the ovary: each anther has two cells.

The ovary is obtuse-triangular, terminating in a style divided into three filiform stigmas.

The capsule is three-celled; cells round, one-seeded, united at the base and opening lengthwise on one side only†.

The seeds are globular, angular on the inner side, the size of a hazel-nut, covered with a fine shining skin, somewhat hard, of a chesnut colour. The kernel is oily, nauseously bitter, and excites a flow of saliva.

The tea often flowers in Europe, but rarely produces seed. It belongs to Polyandria Monogynia of Linnæus; and Jussieu has arranged it in the family of *Aurantia*, next to *Camellia*‡.

It is cultivated in China from Canton to Peking, at which latter place, according to the missionaries, the winter is more severe than at Paris. It would, therefore, be very possible to rear and propagate this valuable plant in France, if a sufficient number could be procured to try it in different soils and climates. It is an object worthy the attention of the government; for the consumption of tea is very great, and the commerce in this article amounts every year to very considerable sums, for which Europe lays itself under contribution to China.

The seeds imported from China, are so damaged by the voyage, that scarcely

* Mr. Salisbury says, the corolla is 1-petalled; 6 9-cleft, but this does not seem to be correct; for although, as Dr. Sims observes, the petals and stamens fall off united, yet the same takes place in all the natural order of *columnifera*, which Linnæus himself observes are not therefore monopetalous, the petals only adhering together by means of the filaments.—T.

† According to Mr. Salisbury, the capsule is many-seeded, but few come to perfection.—T.

‡ Linnæus, in his *Fragmenta Ordinum Naturalium*, arranges *Thea* under his *Columnifera*, in a distinct section, containing besides *Thea*, *Camellia*, *Stewartia*, *Gordonia*, *Tilia*, and *Kiggelaria*. Most of these plants have, doubtless, a considerable affinity, and approach nearer to the *Columnifera*, the *Malvaceæ* of Jussieu, than to the *Aurantia*.—T.

one in a thousand will germinate. If procured fresh in China, and sown in boxes filled with light earth immediately, they would germinate during the voyage, and only require to be now and then watered, and to be preserved from the spray of the sea.* The Chinese are said often to substitute seeds of camellia, for those of tea, a cheat which, if suspected, may easily be guarded against. What I have to say upon the cultivation, preparation, and use of tea, is taken from Kämpfer, and other credible travellers; and although I have very little to add to what they have said, I hope this extract will not be the less useful, as it will contain in one paper a union of the various dispersed facts, not very generally known.

In Japan, the tea is sown in the month of February, in the borders of the cultivated fields; not in a continued hedge, but at moderate intervals, both that its shade may not be injurious to the crop, and that the leaves may be the more easily collected. As the seeds are very subject to be damaged, they put from six to twelve into one hole, not expecting a fifth part to grow. In China, they cultivate it in the open fields. It delights in the sloping banks of hills facing the south, and especially in the neighbourhood of rivers and rivelets. When the plants are three years old, the leaves may be plucked. When seven years old, they no longer bear any quantity; the trunk is therefore cut down to the root, when the stool sends forth many new shoots, which afford a plentiful supply. Sometimes this operation is deferred till the tenth year.

The leaves are gathered one by one, the best are what are collected at the end of February, or the beginning of March, whilst they are tender and not entirely developed. This sort of tea is rare, dear, and reserved for the grandees and the rich: the Japanese call it, *imperial tea*, *bloom tea*, or *bohea tea*;† and is in the highest esteem. The second gathering is made a month later, in which they pluck indiscriminately the leaves entirely opened, and those which are not quite

so. These are afterwards separated into heaps, according to their ages. A month after this second gathering, a third and last is made. This is the most abundant; but the produce is a tea of less value, which is consumed by the common people.

The bohea, or tea of the first quality, called by the Japanese, *Ficks tsjaa*,* is ground to a fine powder, which is taken mixed in boiling water. Its quality, however, differs in degree, according to the soil, the climate and the age of the trees on which it grew.

The tea of the second gathering, called Chinese tea, or *too-tsja*, is distinguished into four sorts, according to its degrees of excellence.

That of the third gathering, which the Japanese call *Ban-tsja*, consisting of older and harder leaves, prepared too with less care, is likewise of different degrees of value.

The time of finishing the tea-harvest is celebrated by feasts and diversions.

The tea, most esteemed in Japan, grows, according to Kämpfer, in the vicinity of a small town, called Udsi, situated near the sea. Here is a celebrated mountain of the same name, the whole of which is occupied in the culture of the tea for the Emperor's use. This agreeable and picturesque mountain is entirely surrounded by a wide ditch, to keep out both men and beasts. The plantations are made in regular rows, and disposed in a manner very pleasing to the eye; and the paths and shrubs are swept and cleaned every day.† During the gathering,

* *Thea molienda* Kämpfer, because it is powdered when used.—T.

† In the original it is said, that the shrubs are washed and cleaned every day; but Kämpfer, from whom this account is borrowed, only says, "*via et frutices quotidie verrantur et repurgantur.*" He adds too, that the workmen are obliged to be very careful that they do not throw the dirt upon the leaves, and that for further security, many of the shrubs are surrounded with a hedge. This is nothing like washing the trees. Besides bathing their bodies during the gathering, the persons employed in this business are, according to Kämpfer, obliged to abstain from fish and all unclean food, for two or three weeks before they begin to gather, lest their impure breath should infect the leaves. The same author informs us, that when the leaves, thus gathered, have been rightly prepared, they are put into paper bags, which are placed in the finest porcelain vessels, and closely packed therein, by filling the interstices with common tea. These vessels are conveyed to the palace

* Dr. Roxburgh recommends covering seeds with a thick coat of mucilage of gum arabic, to be well dried on before the seeds are packed. The gum will prevent the evaporation of the juices, and being soluble in water, will not in the least retard the germination when they come to be sowed.

† *Tsjaa buu* Kämpfer; but the buu or bohea of the Chinese, is not the same with the bohea of Commerce.—T.

ing, the men employed in this business are obliged to bathe two or three times a day, nor are they suffered to gather the leaves without gloves, for fear of soiling them. When they have been dried and properly prepared, they are put into precious vases, and conveyed in great pomp to the palace of the Emperor.

The tea is prepared in public buildings destined for the purpose, where the proper instruments are furnished. The preparation consists in putting some pounds of fresh-gathered leaves into a large shallow pan, made of thin iron, either round or square, and heated by an appropriate stove, described by Kämpfer. They are shaken and turned with the hands very quickly, in order that they may dry as equally as possible. This operation is continued till a little crackling is heard on the iron plate. The heat, in depriving the leaves of their juices, dissipates the narcotic and injurious qualities which they naturally possess. It is necessary to roast the leaves whilst quite fresh, because if kept some days, they turn black and lose their value. The heat used, should be such as the hand can scarcely bear. In China, they immerse the leaves in boiling water for the space of half a minute before they are roasted. When they are sufficiently done, they are taken out of the pan with a wooden spoon, and distributed to persons whose business it is to roll them. The rolling is performed rapidly by a uniform motion with the palms of the hands, upon a low table covered with a mat made of very fine stripes of rushes. The slight pressure the leaves undergo in this operation, occasions them to exude a yellow green juice, which excites a most intolerable heat in the hands; the operation must nevertheless be continued, till the leaves are cold, as it is only whilst they are warm that they will roll, and they will unroll again unless retained under the hands till cold. The more expeditiously they cool, the better the rolling is preserved; the cooling is even hastened by fans; but whatever care is taken, some leaves will always unroll. These are, how-

ever, rolled again, and such as, for want of being sufficiently dried, will not roll, are even subjected to a second roasting, with the precaution however of slackening the fire, lest they should be blackened or scorched. There are some who even roast and roll them five times over, gradually diminishing the heat, by which means they preserve their green colour better, and are less subject to change with keeping. Every time the roasting is repeated, the iron pan is first washed with hot water to clean off the juices, and other matters that may happen to adhere to it. The leaves thus prepared are put on the floor covered with a mat, where the thick leaves and such as are badly rolled, or scorched, are picked out. The tea of the first quality requires to be more roasted, in order that it may powder readily. When the leaves have been gathered very young and tender, the operator contents himself with immersing them in hot water, and then drying them on thick paper over a charcoal fire, dispensing with the rolling altogether, on account of their small size.

The country people roast their tea with very little trouble, by shaking the leaves in earthen vessels exposed to a fire. The tea thus prepared, though sold at a low price, is often of a good quality; and M. Cepigni asserts, that in Cochinchina, the roiling of tea is now entirely laid aside.

After some months, the tea is taken out of the vessels in which it had been kept, and exposed to a gentle heat to dissipate all moisture, lest it should run the risk of damaging, after it is finally packed up.

In order to preserve tea perfectly, it must be kept in vessels that are capable of excluding the air entirely; and Kämpfer affirms, that the tea which is exported to Europe, always loses part of its qualities, and that he has never found it to have the same agreeable taste and delicate odour, which it possesses in its native country. In China, the tea is preserved in vessels of thin lead; which when of a large size, they strengthen by external cases of wood, securing the crevices with paper both within and without; and in this manner it is sent into foreign countries. The Japanese keep the ordinary kinds in large earthen jars, with a narrow mouth. That which is intended for the Emperor and the grandees is put into vessels of porcelain, or other very valuable material. It keeps perfectly, and is even said to be better for keeping. The

palace of the Emperor with so much pomp, that one which contains only a few pounds, is accompanied with nearly two hundred attendants. By these means, the price of this tea is extremely enhanced. When Kämpfer had the honour of drinking some of this tea in the palace of the Emperor, the person who handed it to him, offered it, saying, *Take it freely and with a good appetite, for every cup costs an Itambo, (about half a guinea.)*—T.

The third sort of tea is the least liable to be damaged by keeping. The country-people preserve theirs in straw baskets, made in the form of a barrel, which they suspend from the ceiling of their houses. Macartney says, that in China they tread the tea with the feet into large chests, lined with sheet lead.* Tea is frequently perfumed with the flowers either of a species of *artimisia*, of *olea fragrans*, *Camellia sesangua*, or Arabian jasmīn, or with turmeric, &c.

Some authors have asserted, that the tea is dried upon plates of copper, and that its green colour is owing to verdigrise; but Kämpfer and Macartney say positively, that it is done upon iron plates. Neither could Lettsom, by any test he used, discover the smallest quantity of copper, in many experiments made upon different sorts of tea; so that this imputation is void of all foundation.

Some persons make an infusion of the tea, others grind it with stones, which they turn with the hand. They grind it either on the preceding evening, or the same day that it is used. This is the common method amongst the rich. They pour boiling water into the cups, and then add a certain quantity of powdered tea with a spoon; after which they mill it with a wooden instrument turned round rapidly with the hands, in the same manner as we do chocolate.

A third way of taking tea, is by making a decoction of it; but this is in use among the country people only. They throw into a kettle of boiling water, a few handfuls of tea, of the third quality, more or less, according to the number of persons that are to drink of it. They drink it thus prepared to allay their thirst. Sometimes they boil tea enclosed in a cloth, to prevent the leaves mixing with the water. That which has lost its virtues, is

* The tea that is brought over to this country by the East India Company is packed in wooden chests, lined with thin sheet lead, in small sheets curiously soldered together. In the chests filled with green tea there is always between the boards and the lead a layer of broad leaves, probably of *Holcus Sorghum*, or Barbadoes Millet, a grain in very frequent use in most parts of the Chinese empire. The use of the layer of leaves is evidently to prevent the shocks which the chest must receive in being moved about from injuring the lead. For without the interposition of some elastic substance, the lead which is so very thin, must inevitably be torn by every violent agitation. These leaves are fastened in a neat simple manner, by little skewers, made of the split stalk of the same *Holcus*.—T.

used to dye silk, to which it imparts a beautiful brown colour. New tea has a narcotic quality, which irritates the nerves. This quality is not entirely removed by the roasting; and it is asserted, that it requires ten or twelve months to get rid of it altogether; after which the tea is wholesome, agreeable, and enlivening. The Japanese never drink new tea without mixing it with an equal quantity of old.

Tea removes obstructions, is diuretic and promotes digestion by exciting the action of the stomach. No known plant can be drunk in infusion so frequently and so largely without exciting disgust. The Chinese consider it as very wholesome. They do not mix with it either milk, syrup, or spirits, but take it pure, with a little sugar-candy, held in the mouth. The use which this people has made of tea for so many ages, proves that it has not any bad qualities when properly prepared. They also make of it an extract, and take it diluted with a large quantity of water. To this they attribute great effects in the cure of several disorders. Kalm asserts, that tea is very useful in correcting bad water, and that it restores the strength. He found it very serviceable to himself in performing his journeys.

In commerce, eight principal sorts of tea are distinguished, three of green and five of bohea; but it should be observed, the bohea tea of the traders is not the same which bears that name in China. The three sorts of green tea are, 1. The Imperial or Bloom tea; the leaves of this are not rolled, they are of a bright green colour, and have a very agreeable perfume. 2. The Haisven, or Hyson, so called from the name of an Indian merchant, who first brought it into Europe; the leaves of this are small and tightly rolled, and are of a bluish green colour. 3. The Singlo, or Souglo, a name, like that of several other kinds, derived from the place where it is cultivated.

The five sorts of Bohea tea of commerce, best known are, 1. The Sou-chong, which consists of large leaves, not rolled, and of a colour inclining to yellow. This sort is divided into parcels of half a pound each, and is conveyed into Russia by the caravans. 2. The Sumlo, which has a violet smell, and gives a pale infusion. 3. The Congou, which has also large leaves, and gives a high-coloured infusion. 4. The Peko, which is known by little white leaves that are mixed with it. 5. The Bohea, the leaves

of this are of a greenish brown colour, and uniform throughout.

There is besides these a sort of tea brought from China, in round balls of different sizes, in which the leaves are glued together by some substance that does not alter their quality. There are also to be met with, balls of medicinal tea, composed of leaves which have imbibed a decoction of rhubarb. There are also several other varieties which it is not thought necessary to enumerate.

The Dutch first introduced tea into Europe. In 1641, Tulpius, a celebrated physician and consul in Amsterdam, wrote in praise of the virtues of tea. It has been said, that he did this at the request of the Dutch East India Company, by whom he was remunerated with a large sum of money. In 1667, Jonquet, a French physician, wrote also in praise of this herb. In 1678, Bontekoe, the famous physician to the elector of Brandenburg, wrote in praise of the virtues of tea, in a dissertation, which he published upon coffee, tea, and chocolate. This work was very successful, and contributed not a little to spread the use of tea; so that, before the end of the century, the consumption of it became very considerable, since which time, the use of it has very much increased. According to the table given in Lettsom's work, the quantity of tea imported into Europe from 1776, to 1794, has amounted annually to the enormous weight of 15, 20, 25, 29, and even to 36 millions of pounds; for which a prodigious sum of money is paid to the Chinese: a tax that Europe might, without doubt, free herself from the payment of.

The use of tea in China is derived from very remote antiquity, and is so widely spread amongst all ranks of people in that vast empire, that Macartney assures us, that if the Europeans were entirely to cease from trading in it, this circumstance would affect very little the price of the article in China.

The Japanese attribute the knowledge of tea to a miraculous origin. According to their account, Darma, a very religious prince, and third son of an Indian king, named Kosjuswo, landed in China in the year 510 of the Christian era, that he devoted himself to teaching the knowledge of the true God, and the true religion; and that in order to excite men to their duty by his example, he imposed on himself privations and mortifications of every kind, such as living in the open air, and passing day and night in prayer

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and meditation. It happened that after some years, being exhausted with fatigue, he fell into an involuntary sleep; but believing that he had thus broken his oath, and determined to keep it better for the future, he cut off his eye-lids and threw them on the ground. Returning the day after to the same place, he found his eye-lids changed into a shrub, which the earth had never before produced. He ate some of the leaves of this shrub, which gave him spirits, and restored his former vigour. Recommending the same diet to his disciples and followers, the reputation of tea increased, and from that time the use of it has been common. Kæmpfer in his *Amanitates Exotica*, has given the history and portrait of this saint, so renowned in China and Japan. At the feet of Darma is a reed,* which indicates that he has crossed seas and rivers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine, (No. 176,) I observe a letter signed "T. Retswef," in which he wishes to be informed what is generally thought to be the best system of short-hand; he is perhaps not aware that he is asking a question, which among those who have never studied that art, is a never failing source of dispute; as so many have been published, "and every one so much superior to any that preceded it," that you will seldom find any two persons of the same opinion. I shall not therefore comment either upon the merits or demerits of any, but leaving it to those who are more competent, I will give my opinion of that which I have practised, and found to answer every purpose. In consequence of seeing advertised Mavor's Universal Stenography, I purchased it; and as I had heard much of the difficulty of not being able to read at a future time what had been written in his hand, I expected a trial of my pa-

* "On voit sous les pieds de Darma un roseau qui indique qu'il avoit traversé les mers et les fleuves." So says M. Desfontaines. Kæmpfer, however, from whom this history is taken, accounts for the reed at the feet of Darma, in a different way. He says, "Arun-dine pedibus supposita, quâ mare ac flumina superasse traditur," that is, "upon which it is said he crossed the sea, and the rivers." Accordingly he is represented in the figure as standing on a sort of reed, which floats on the surface of water, and is evidently intended to represent the saint in the act of crossing the sea on his reed.—T.

3 H

tience.

tience. I was, however, most agreeably surprized when I found the rules so plainly laid down, the letters and arbitrations so simple and concise, yet by no means running into obscurity, and the plates so well adapted to put them in practice, that in a few days I was able to write and read it with tolerable ease. Since which time I have invariably practised the hand; and if the merits of short-hand consist in perspicuity and expedition, Dr. Mavor's is certainly not excelled by any system that has appeared before the public; and I think your correspondent will find it free from those faults which he complains of in those he has learned.

Your's, &c.

October 30, 1808, W. SARGOLD.
Normanton, near Derby.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE seen enquiries in your Magazine relative to the mode of preventing the tragical accidents which arise from the clothes of females catching fire, and as the means of preventing such accidents are very simple, and are founded on the physical properties of fire, their efficacy will be apparent to the most ordinary understanding.

It is well known that fire always burns upwards; that its progress upwards on the same combustible substance is to its progress downward in the proportion of five thousand to one, and to its progress sideways, at least as five hundred to one; and as the mischievous effects of the blaze of female clothes is produced chiefly about the head and breasts, the preventive becomes obvious. Let a female as soon as she discovers her clothes to be on fire, instantly throw herself along on the floor, the flames will then be attended with no danger to her life, and they may be extinguished by any covering; she may even, if nothing else is at hand, extinguish the part of her clothes on fire, by pressing them with the part not on fire, taking care that the flames have no opportunity to run along upwards.

The principle of prevention being understood, other contrivances follow of course. As no danger arises from the scorching of the lower extremities, it would of course be more advisable to raise the feet on a chair, and keep the head and breast downward, so that even in the worst event, no danger would arise to the life of the sufferer.

By thus recurring to the known principle of the ascent of heat and fire, these accidents are rendered so harmless, that it would be well if some man in female attire, would practice this mode of extinguishing flames on a public stage. He might set his muslins and gauzes on fire ten times during a public performance of this kind, under every variety of circumstances, and give ocular proof of the ease and certainty with which the flames might be extinguished.

London,

October 25, 1808.

Your's, &c.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me for one, and I believe for many, to express my regret that a continuation has not appeared in your Magazine of the remarks of Dr. Calcot, on the Oratorios of Handel. From his hand information might have been hoped, such as can be received from few indeed; and pleasure of the highest kind, would have accompanied that information. I do not hesitate to confess, that I hold no production of any of the Fine Arts to have an higher interest in the feelings, imagination, and intellect, than such music as that of Handel; nor to obtain in a superior degree either of dignity, or utility, or delight.

But till this wish can be gratified, any scattered rays of information that can be caught and imparted, respecting this transcendently great composer will be truly desirable.

I have very lately understood that the sublime air "Father of lights, from thy eternal throne," was composed separately, for the Judas Maccabæus, after the representation.

Intelligence when Handel added it would be very interesting; I have lately heard it, and I wish to see its excellence duly characterized. An air in the Jephtha may I think be mentioned as one of many proofs of the astonishing fertility of invention possessed by Handel, the energy of his judgment and his sublime pathos. It is thus introduced, "A Father sacrifice his only child," &c.

Comparing it with the so well known and admired, "Angels ever bright and fair," from the Theodora, I think, it appears impossible not to feel that with great similarity of ideas, there is the most striking, appropriate, and happy, modification.

With such simplicity and sweetness, such tenderness and delicacy, and beauty,

ty, as there is in so many of his airs; the powers of Handel, as of Milton and of Homer in the sublime, his pure and exalted greatness, his divine enthusiasm, the astonishing extent of his resources, and his application of them in the two great departments of invention and composition, become more admirable as they are more amiable.

Perhaps we may hope that the investigation will be extended to his operas; and to the present state of the Italian opera in England.

I believe that it will not be questioned that the serious Italian opera in the best examples of it, ranks next to the oratorio in the scale of musical excellence. And I believe it will be equally acknowledged that in proportion as the highest, the middle, or the lowest, style of Italian music shall be in favor, and the public ear habituated to it, and to imitations of it, the state of our vocal, and eventually of our instrumental music (which will never long be of a better character than the vocal), cannot fail to correspond with the elevation or depression of our standard to be either pure and perfect, or mixt and corrupted, or low and wretched.

The musical learning of which Handel was master, seems to have been like the poetical of Milton, most comprehensive, profound, and various. And the general energies, the originality, and inventive genius of these two wonderful men, far from being impaired, seem to have been refined, heightened, and perfected, by the habitual contemplation of such, and so many kinds and modifications of excellence, national and individual, on which they exercised their attention. The generous exclamation of Tasso, "If he had not seen my Amyntas, he would not have excelled it," is no less applicable to music.

Your's, &c.

Troston,

CAPEL LOFFT.

October 23, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A provincial VOCABULARY; containing, for the most PART, such WORDS as are current among the common PEOPLE of DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL.—1808.

THE letter A is seldom pronounced open, but close, as Pallas, Palladio. Thus it is salter, not saulter; halter, not haulter; malster, not maulster; Haddon, not Hauldon.

A is sometimes used for O; as tap for top.

A is often prefixed to a word; as "the mutton is a-roasting;" "the beef is at boiling." E. C. (or East of Cornwall.)

Aboo, above, C. (or Cornwall). Over and aboo, i. e. into the bargain.

Abroad, in pieces, asunder. "I'll tear it abroad;" "sent all abroad." C.

Adam and Eve, the male and female handed orchis, if I conceive rightly. See Withering, II. 27, 28, (8vo edit. 1796.)

Addle-egg. "Better be an addle-egg than a pretty maid, and the boys know't." Bishop Littelton's MSS.

Aeker (Sax.) acre. D. (or Devonian.)

Afear'd, afraid.

Against, in exchange, "silver against a guinea;" in comparison, "young against him;" by the time, "against I got there it was night;" to meet a person, "I am going out against him."

Agast, afraid, astonished. D.

Agest, terrified; (Gr. *αγαστος*.) Ex. (or Exmore dialect.)

Ago, just gone, nearly dead. "The blue of the plum is ago, zure." C. N.D. (or North of Devon.)

Agging, egging on, raising quarrels, aggravating. Ex.

Aglet, the fruit of the hawthorn, the haw—perhaps eglet, from eglantine, the fruit of the briar. C.

Akether, quoth he. Ex. Akether, id. C.

Alkitotie, a silly elf. Ex.

All abroad, open. "The door is all abroad;" "the door is open." C.

Aller, a pinswell, a whitloe. D.

Allerbury, (Sax.) a plantation of alders. D.

Allernbatch, an old sore, a botch. Ex.

Ammut, am not. C.

An, than. "More 'an zo," i. e. "more than so"—a common phrase with the Exmoorians for moreover.

Aneest, near. "I won't go aneest 'en;" "I won't go near him." C.

Angle-bowing, a method of fencing sheep-grounds in and about Exmoor, by fixing rods like bows, with both ends in the ground, where they make angles with each other. Ex.

Angle-twitch, or titch, the earth-worm. C.

Anon, to-night.

Antle-beer, cross-wise, irregular. Ex.

Apple-bee, a wasp. C.

Apple-bird, the chaffinch. C.

Aprill'd, soured, or turning sour, as applied to milk, beer, &c. D.

Apart, sullen, silent, with a glouting look. Ex.

Aquott, squatted, weary of eating. D. Quott, id. C.

Arg, to, to argue, to dispute. C.

Armwríst, the wrist. C.

Arrere, strange, wonderful. C.

Arrish, stubble; wheat-arrish, wheat-stubble. C. Erish, perhaps from the Spanish *Era*. "The corn in Spain is trodden out of the ear by mares, in the field where it grows, on a circular spot, called *Era*." See Carter's Journey, vol. II. 103. Edish, stubble. (Saxon.)

Art, eight. Ex. Arteen, eighteen. Ex.

Ascat, broken like an egg. D.

Asinder, (Sax.) asunder. D.

Aslat, cracked like an earthen vessel. D.

Asneger, (Greek, *οναγρος*,) an ass. D.C. (or Devon and Cornwall.)

Athart, athwart, crosswise. C.

Aunt. Aunt and uncle are prefixed to the names of elderly persons in Cornwall, and (it is said) in the Isle of Nantucket, in North America. In some parts of England Gaffer and Gammer are so used. In Shakspeare's time aunt seems to have been a cant word for a bawd—"Summer-songs for me and my aunts." Malone's Shakspeare, vol. IV. p. 192.

Avroar, frozen, frosty. Ex.

Ax, to, to ask. C.

Axwaddle, an ash padder, or pedlar, one that collects or deals in ashes; one that tumbles or wallows in ashes, whence an axen-cat; one that paddles or draws lines in the ashes with a stick or poker. Ex.

Azoon, soon. Ex.

Baaling, crying, bawling. C.

Baarge, (bearge, a barrow-pig, Sax.) a heavy person, unwieldy as a fat hog. D.

Backside, the back yard of a house, the court. C. D. (or Cornwall and Devon.)

Backledge, id. "You will find the ladder in my backside."

Backster, a baker. C.

Bagged, bhagged, i. e. hag-ridden, or bewitched. Ex.

Bal, (from bali, pali, to digg, in Irish,) a place. Lhuyd's Arch. p. 81.

Ballirag, to, to abuse a person with vulgar language. C. D.

Ballitraunt, a silly person. Used as a term of reproach or contempt. D.

Bamby, by and by. C.

Bang, to, to beat, or strike. C. D.

Banging, very great.

Bak, to, to beat. Ex.

Bank up, to, to heap up. "It is banking up" Spoken of "a cloud gathering before a shower"—of "clouds heaped on clouds before a storm." C.

Bannel, broom (a plant). C.

Bare-ridged, riding on the bare back of a horse.—"Zenobia Baraguannith at the

age of ninety-nine rode bare-ridged on a young beast (a colt), to the court." See Polwhele's Hist. of "the Population, Diseases, &c. &c. of Cornwall," (4to. 1806.) p. 51.

Barm, yeast. C. D.

Barngun, fiery pimples (from bærn, to burn, and gund, tabs, Sax.) Ex.

Barra, a gelt pig. Ex.

Barton, a large demesne. C. D.

Bate, to, to quarrel. Hence a makebate. D.

Bats. "To play at bats," i. e. to play at cricket. C.

Bavy, to bathe. C.

Be, for are. C. for been. "I've a be up to vicarage." N. D.

Bed-ale, groaning-ale, brewed for a christening. D.

Bedoled, stupified with pain. C.

Beebut, a beehive. C.

Beet, to, to make or feed a fire. C.

Beet, to, "to beet ground, "to pore off the turf, in order to burn it. C. D.

Beet, turf pared off ready for burning. C. D.

Beet-axe, the instrument used in beet-ing ground, in burn-beeting, or denshir-ing.

Before, till, or until. "Before after dinner." D. (Dean Milles's MSS.

Begrumped, affronted. D. C.

Being, because. "Being it is so." D.

Bejinged, out of his senses. N. D.

Bellyharm, the colic. D.

Bellyholding, a crying out in labour. D.

Ben. "To the true ben," soundly and to the purpose. "A slouching lubber! Ods danget! I wish I had the trimming o'en! I'd lerick 'en to the true ben!" N. D. ("Ben, lignum, seu materia exterior navis, laterum firmanentum." Junius.) A curious wood called the Ben-reed, grows in the forests of Norway. "Where the ben-reed gleams." Polwhele's "Local Attachment," a Poem.

Benefitz, a benefice. C.

Betwattled, betottled, turned fool. Ex. C.

Bewivered, bewildered. Ex.

Bide, to, to abide. C. D.

Billis, a pair of bellows. C.

Birth, a place, a station.

Biscan, a finger-glove of leather, used by the harvest women, particularly in support of a wounded finger. Meneg, in Cornwall.

Biver, to, to shake, to quiver. C. D.

Blackhead, a kind of botch, or bile. C.

Blakeaway, to, to be out of breath, to sink

sink away. "I was ready to blake away wi' laughing." N. D.

Blank, blenk, blonk, blunk, a spark of fire. D.

Blast, to, to miss fire of a gun. D.

Blast up one's eyes, to turn up one's eyes in a praying posture. D.

Blast, a sudden inflammation. "I have caught a blast in my eye." C. D.

Blazing, spreading abroad news; blazing the faults of others. C. D.

Blenky, or blenk, to, to snow but sparingly, like the blenks or ashes that sometimes fly out of a chimney. D.

Bless vore, to, to bless for it, with a view to cure it, to use charms or spells to cure disorders. D.

Blid, blood. D. Blid an owns! an exclamation. D.

Blindworm, the slow-worm. C.

Blissum, in kind. Used particularly for ewes—"The ewe is blissum;" perhaps blithesome. D.

Bloggy, to be sullen. Ex. Blogging, looking sullen. Ex.

Bloomings, those flushings of the face which accompany fever. D.

Blooth, D. blowth, C. blossom. "Her looked so cherry as a crap of fresh apple-blooth; but now 'tis like a davered rose, sweet in th' midst o't." N. D.

Blowmaunger (perhaps from the French blanc-mange), white meat, a kind of flummery; a fat, blown-cheeked person, as if puffed up by full feeding." Ex.

Bobbin, a string made of cotton, like a round lace. C. D.

Bock, fear (from baulk). "He bocked at it"—he was afraid of it. C.

Boldering, louring, inclinable to thunder. "'Tis boldering weather." C.

Boneshave, a bony or horny excrescence growing out of horses' heels; the scratches. Ex. Pain in the bones. (Lyttelton's MSS.)

Boostering, labouring busily, so as to sweat. C. D.

Booty, beauty, so pronounced in Cornwall. "Out of Sion hath God appeared a perfec booty." The parish-clerks of Cornwall. In Shakspeare's Henry IV. we have a pun on the word—"Let not us that are squires of the night's body be called thieves of the day's beauty." In Henry VI.—"So triumph thieves upon their conquered booty."

Born. "I never seed sich a thing in all my born days." C. D.

Borrid. A sow is said to be borrid when she wants the male. C.

Bosky, full fed; stupid from repletion or intorication. (Gr. Βοσκω.)

Bothan, a tumour, as arising from the blow of a stick on any part of the body. C.

Bourn, burm, yeast. Ex. D. C.

Bowerly, blooming. "A comely, bowerly woman." N. D.

Braggeshans, brags. C.

Brandis, a trivet. C.

Brand-new, quite new. C.

Brave, well, recovering in health. "He's brave to-day. C.

Brawn, a Christmas log to burn. D. (Lyttelton's MSS.)

Breach. A horse or other beast is said to be breach when it breaks through or over fences. C.

Breachy. The water of a spring is said to be breachy when it has a slight taste of salt, or is brackish. C.

Break, to, to tear. D. Break deal, to, to lose the deal at cards. D.

Breeding, making fishing or other nets; braiding. C.

Brewster, a brewer. C.

Brick, a small rent in a garment. "There's a brick in your apron." C.

Briss, dust—not in the Devonian sense of piln, but dust mixed with small portions of furze, frith, faggot-wood. Hence, "I've got some briss in my eye," means not a particle of dust, but a small bit of furze, a light and minute fragment of frith. D. Briss and buttons, dust and sheep's-dung. D. See Bruss.

Broach, a sharply-pointed stick, to thrust into mows of corn, &c. &c. Whence to brouch a cask. C.

Broadfig, the fig; the dry fig. C. D.

Brocking-mangrel, a vicious jade or mungrel, apt to throw her rider. Ex.

Broke, torn, rent. "His coat is broke." D.

Browny, a British household god, not yet forgotten in Cornwall. Bran or bron is, in the British, a king, or high person. The Cornish subjoin the y final to many of their words.

Brudle, to, to suffer a child to lie till he's full awake. (Lyttelton's MSS.) D.

Brush, a nosegay. C.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for June last, is a quotation from the *Dictionnaire des Origines*.—The author of this work is a Frenchman, named Origny. As it is perpetually quoted, it cannot be improper to give the character of the work, and to demonstrate that it is an absurd and exceedingly bad book.

Professor

Professor Beckmann begins with exposing this work; he says, "It has an attracting title, but it is the worst of its kind, written without correctness and without judgment, and without giving authorities;" *Hist. of Inventions*, i. 249, Engl. Transl. Now for some proofs of this.—Take the passage in the Magazine.

Under the word *banquiers*, he says, that bankers and bills of exchange take their rise together; that the Jews, driven from France in 1181, gave *lettres secretes* (observe reader, *secret* letters, which of course though *private* letters, were negotiable, a necessary qualification of bills of exchange,) and from these and the Ghibelines, both bankers and bills of exchange arose together.—Indeed! the reader will find the whole passage of this ingenious author in the Monthly Magazine for June, 1808, page 413. Ingenious rogue! Secresy and public currency united!

A writer upon origins and inventions should have known that the *tabernæ argentariæ*, or *mensæ nummulariæ* of the Romans were banking-houses, derived from the Trapezitæ of the Greeks; that the rich deposited their cash there, assigned over and paid money by checks: that the bankers dealt in exchanges and discounts, and lent upon interest, in short all the essentials of the modern practice. So Professor Beckman—*Inventions*, iii. 19. So much for his absurd origin of bankers. His illustrious countryman, Du Cange, would have told him, that Philip Augustus in 1181, did not introduce bankers, but that they were the money-changers of the New Testament, and are mentioned in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, who reigned in the ninth century. Bankers existed among the classical ancients, and the origin of them is totally distinct from that of bills of exchange. Now for the latter: where he is supported by good writers, Cleirac, &c.

The writers on bills of exchange are principally Jurists, and are divided into those who find traces of them among the Romans, and those who give the origin to the expelled Jews.

Bills of exchange are divided into promissory notes, and bills for acceptance and letters of credit. Now no person will assign the origin of riding to the periods, when saddles and stirrups were introduced.

Promissory notes, whatever was the form, certainly assimilated the Roman

syngrapha, which it appears from Plautus, in *Captivis* and Suetonius, in *Comit. xxiii.* was generally a schedule written for the sake of evidence—but it was used in the same way, as are now promissory notes. Ammianus Marcellinus says, "The appointed day for paying the money, which he had been compelled to acknowledge that he owed, by a syngrapha, being about to come," *adlapsuro jam prestituto die solvendæ pecuniæ, quamper syngrapham debere se confiteri vi metusque compulsus est.* l. 22. What was the form of this syngrapha is not said, but that the passage refers, in idea and principle, to a bill becoming due, cannot be disputed: and a promise of payment may have been inserted.*

Bills for acceptance in the modern form, with protests, &c. occur for certain in the 14th century, (See Beckmann, iii. 461): but the reader will recollect that the Roman *attributio* was a draft, and the matter will be made clearer by Letters of Credit. Cicero says, he hopes to find at Laodicea security (*prædes*) by means of which he can remit the money of the republic without danger on the passage. *Epist. ad Famil.* ii. 17. Now *prædes* means, bail or securities; and he must therefore mean that he would lodge the money in the hands of good securities, at Laodicea, who of course gave an *attributio* or draft for Rome; because otherwise, how could the money be more safe on the passage, or why should Cicero adopt the expedient. Accordingly, Ayrer, and Professor Beckmann, quote the passage in proof of the existence of bills of exchange, among the ancients. *Hist. of Inventions*, i. 385. Bankers in the middle age drew upon each other. Du Cange, v. *Cambitoria Litera*.

Origny might have seen, that *lettres secretes* are private letters of credit, and that the very term implies, that they were not bills of exchange in the full latitude of the term, that is, public, negotiable, and current. Besides the Jews, Guelphs, and Ghibelines, have no claim to the invention; for are there not instances by hundreds, where the popes borrowed money from Italians, and gave them orders to receive it by drafts upon England, from vacant benefices, and compliments for presentation, &c. which in point of principle is the same thing; and did not

* See an oath taken to pay money, where now a note or bond would have been given in Froissart, xi. 374, Ed. Johnes.

our kings and nobles give drafts upon the Jews, whenever they wanted money, from the earliest periods.

It is evident from what Professor Beckmann says of bills of exchange, that the *formulae* of them are purely mercantile regulations; and they do not precisely assimilate those of bankers, which in 1347 were sealed with the seal of the party. See *Du Cange v. Precatorium*.

Another absurdity of Origny, is of the most glaring kind. He says, iron-wire was called *Fil d' Archal*, from one Richard Archal, the probable inventor. So honest Bailey, under the word *Gregorian*, thinks not of the Pontiff, with the *chant and calendar*, but of one Mr. Gregory, a barber in the Strand; and, in defining thunder calls it "a noise well-known to persons not deaf." So also Old Dictionary "*antidote*, see *antedate*. The truth is, that as Menage says, "*Fil d' Archal* is *Filum de Aurichalsco*, and Cotgrave accordingly renders it yellow wire, made of copper or latten. It is decisively clear, then, that Origny did not know, not only not Menage, but even the common dictionaries of his own tongue! And Savary copies it (*Dictionnaire de Commerce*.) though, observe, reader, the sole authority is an opinion of the un instructed workmen, that one Richard Archal was the inventor! It is to be feared, that other French Dictionaries are bad.

It would be unnecessary to say more. These harsh remarks would be exceedingly illiberal, were they directed to the lapses of an industrious writer, but as this author may distress the really learned, by having his errors brought up triumphantly against them, and is perpetually quoted; as he is in fact a man of *straw*, the remark of the respectable Professor Beckmann, that he is the worst writer of the kind, cannot be too publicly exposed. A writer without authorities, among the learned, is somewhat like the jack-daw, who intruded himself, &c. &c. as in the fable.—This too in a country, where Barthelémy, in the classical branch, aided the useful collections of Montfaucon, and where the Glossary of Du Cange, is a work, which confers immortality upon the literature of a country, exceedingly ingenious, but insufferably vain.

Your's, &c. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Dr. Jones's letter, (No. 171, p. 116) on transmitting the sounds of words to posterity by the cries of animals, it is

confidently asserted that "all animals vary their tone and compass of voice with the season; and, as an instance, he has adduced the song of the cuckoo. I have been very attentive to the singing of cuckoos, and have found, by comparing their tones with those of a musical instrument, that they all sing exactly, or very nearly in the same pitch, and with the same kind of tone, throughout their vocal season. Their two sounds correspond with D and F sharp of the modern scale.* I have heard a few of them begin their song with the acuter sound, more than a major third above D: but, in a very short time, it would descend to F sharp, as they continued singing.

Whether the voices of animals vary or not, is of no consequence to the plan of Mr. H. for it is evident, from singing and the great variety of tone and pitch in human voices; that "any among the numerous varieties of tone, may co-exist with any among the innumerable varieties of syllable." Mitford, on Language, p. 5.

I believe the Doctor would find it difficult to prove, that "the human voice is not perfectly imitable." Its vowel-sounds and accents have already been imitated with great accuracy. See Steele's *Prosodia Rationalis*, and vol. 1, p. 121, of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*.

October 15, 1803.

Your's, &c.

A. MERRICK, jun.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of WILLIAM KENNEDY, a blind MECHANIC.

THE privation of the sight is perhaps more easily endured and less prejudicial than that of most of the other senses. Poets, the foremost in renown, have been incapable of the perception of external objects. The two finest heroic poems, the *Iliad* and the *Paradise Lost*, are the immortal production of the blind. The eyes of Homer and of Milton "rolled in vain and found no dawn;" yet in the forceful expression of the latter, were their minds "only irradiated, and they have sung of things invisible to mortal

* In concert-pitch. "The opera-pitch is tuned above most others." Dr. Busby.—"Dans les Eglises il y a le *Ton* du Chœur pour le plain-chant. Il y a pour la Musique, *Ton* de Chapelle et *Ton* d'Opera. Ce dernier n'a rien de fixe; mais en France il est ordinairement plus bas que l'autre." J. J. ROUSSEAU. "The pitch of Lombardy, or Venice, is something more than half a tone higher than at Rome." GALLIARD. See *Smith's Harmonics*, page 208.

sight."

sight." The contemplation, however, of abstract ideas by the blind, which depend not on vision, is by no means extraordinary, nor of those objects that relate to the other senses; for the privation of one sense quickens the perception of the rest, while sensibility of intellect and strength of natural reason, appertain to the blind as well as to those who are blessed in the full enjoyment of the senses.

Our recollection of two extraordinary examples of this kind in science and philosophy, is too recent to require to be impressed here, for all in this neighbourhood remember the lecture of Moyes and of Davidson in the different branches of mechanics and natural philosophy. The latter, though quite blind, illustrated his ideas by a complete set of most ingenious experiments, and as he explained by his eloquence the phenomena of nature, he managed a difficult and various philosophical apparatus with perfect ease and precision. It remains with us to record the powers of another of the blind, who, though he has no claim to the genius of poesy, nor has ever expatiated in the regions of philosophy, yet has he by the delicacy of the touch, arrived at a most unexampled perfection in the execution of different pieces of mechanism, which in others would require all the aid of sight. The subject of this short notice is William Kennedy, of Tanderagee, in the county of Armagh, who has been blind from his infancy. The best account of his extraordinary progress in mechanics, is to be found in his own simple narrative, which the author of this article procured from his dictation.

"I was born near Banbridge, in the county of Down in the year 1768, and lost my sight at the age of four years. Having no other amusement, (being deprived of such as children generally have) my mind turned itself to mechanical pursuits, and I shortly became projector and workman for all the children in the neighbourhood. As I increased in years, my desire for some kind of profession or employment that might render me not burthensome, though blind, induced me to think of music. At the age of thirteen I was sent to Armagh to learn to play the fiddle; my lodging happened to be at the house of a cabinet-maker; this was a fortunate circumstance for me, as I there got such a knowledge of the tools and manner of working as has been useful to me ever since. Though three things en-

gaged my time, yet I made as decent a progress in music, as any other of my master, Mr. Moorhead's scholars, except one. After living a year and a quarter there, I returned home, where I made, and got tools so as to enable me to construct different pieces of household furniture. Not being satisfied with the occupation of cabinet-maker, I purchased an old set of Irish bagpipes, and without instruction, it was with difficulty I put them into playing order. I soon however became so well acquainted with the mechanical part of them, that instruments were brought to me from every part of the neighbourhood to be repaired. I found so many defects in this instrument that I began to consider whether there might not be a better plan of it than any I had yet met with it, and from my early instructions in music, and continued study of the instrument, for indeed I slept but little, in about nine months time (having my tools to make) I produced the first new set. I then began clock and watch-making, and soon found out a clock-maker in Banbridge, who had a desire to play on the pipes, and we mutually instructed each other. From this time I increased in musical and mechanical knowledge, but made no pipes, though I repaired many, till the year 1793, when I married, and my necessities induced me to use all my industry for the maintenance of my wife and increasing family; my employment for twelve years was making and repairing wind and stringed instruments of music. I also constructed clocks, both common and musical, and sometimes recurred to my first employment of a cabinet-maker. I also made linen looms with their different tackling. My principal employment however is the construction of the Irish bagpipes, of which I have made thirty sets in the little town I live in, within these eight years past."

Thus ends the simple sketch of the life of William Kenedy in his own unadorned narrative. His modesty however has induced him to suppress several particulars very much to his credit, as one of the most ingenious improvers of the Irish bagpipe.

This imperfect national instrument, as it is a national one, deserves with the harp the peculiar cultivation of those who feel the musical strains of their own island, whether melancholy or gay, whether amorous or martial, which it modulates to the delight of the native. We are all acquainted with the sympathetic effect

effect of national music on the Swiss when engaged in foreign warfare, far from his native mountains; one air in particular, which, if he was employed in defence of his country, would no doubt excite him to noble daring, has been known to occasion an incurable longing for a return to his country; such a sympathy might be directed to better and more patriotic purposes than that of hiring him to fight the battles of others. The effect of the bagpipes in rallying Frazer's regiment at Quebec, in the victory gained by Wolfe over the French, has been recorded in the history of that battle; and the inspiring airs of the wounded piper, in the glorious victory of Vimiera, is a fact too recent to require repetition.

Pennant derives the Irish pipes from a period of very remote antiquity, and the observation of that most indefatigable antiquary is confirmed by the early testimony of Aristides Quintilianus. The compass of the Highland bagpipes is confined to nine notes, while that of the Irish extends to more than two octaves. The modesty of our blind mechanic, as I have said before, has prevented him from enlarging on several points which we shall here beg leave to notice, illustrative of his ingenuity as an improver of this instrument. In this respect, indeed, he deserves the character of a discoverer, as his addition to the Irish pipes will do away many of their imperfections, and he has had the great merit of adapting them with simplicity, for the management of the instrument is nearly as easy as formerly. To the chanter he has added keys, by which some flats and sharps, not capable of being before expressed on the instrument, are now produced with ease. He has also added *E in alt*, being one note above the original compass of the instrument. Two additional notes are given by him to the organ-stop, and some of its notes are capable of being varied from naturals to sharps, according to the key on which the tune is played.

The basses, or drones, as they are commonly called, formerly only in correct tune when playing on some particular keys, are now constructed so that their notes can be varied as the key varies on which the tune is played.

There is also another alteration worthy of notice; by the addition of two large keys, managed with the wrist, a part of the basses, or all of them, can be stopped and opened at pleasure.

In short, this blind mechanic is as yet unequalled, for elegance of workmanship

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and perfection of scale, in one of our favourite national instruments. From a rude block of ebony, a fragment of an elephant's tooth, and a piece of silver, having first formed his lathe and his tools, he shapes and bores the complicated tubes, graduates the ventages, adapts the keys, and forms an instrument of perfect external finish and beauty "that discourses most eloquent music," capable of expressing the finest movements of melody, but by no means deficient in harmony; and all this by the exquisite sensibility of the touch, for he is stone-blind, and quite incapable of distinguishing the black colour of ebony from the white of ivory. Under poverty, therefore, and physical privation of the most overwhelming kind, he has gradually brought his mechanical powers to this pitch of comparative perfection!—What an incentive to perseverance under difficulties much less insuperable! It is hoped that the readers of this article will be induced to inquire into the actual authenticity of the statement, and be led to encourage such extraordinary application and ingenuity.

Belfast, October, 1808.

M. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On NAUSCOPY, or the ART of discovering SHIPS at a great DISTANCE from LAND.

NAUSCOPY is the art of discovering the approach of ships, or the neighbourhood of lands, at a considerable distance.

This knowledge is not derived either from the undulation of waves, or from the subtilty of sight; but merely from observation of the horizon, which discovers signs indicating the proximity of large objects. On the approximation of a ship towards the land, or towards another ship, there appears, in the atmosphere, a meteor of a particular nature, which, with a little attention, is visible to any person.

M. Bottineau, (a native of the Island of Bourbon,) laid this discovery before M. de Castries, in 1784. The minister sent him back to the Island to continue his observations there under the inspection and superintendence of the government.

M. Bottineau engaged, that not a single ship should arrive at the Island without his having sent information of it several days before.

An exact register of his communications was kept in the secretary's office.

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All

All his reports were compared with the ship's books as soon as they arrived, to see whether the variations of weather, calms which retarded them, &c. &c. were such as agreed with his reports.

It must be observed, that when his Reports were made, the watchmen, stationed on the mountains, could never perceive any appearance of ships; for M. Bottineau announced their approach when they were more than a hundred leagues distant.

From the authenticated Journal of his Reports, which has been published, it appears that he was wonderfully accurate. Within eight months, and in sixty-two Reports, he announced the arrival of one hundred and fifty ships of different descriptions.

Of the fact there can be no reasonable doubt, because every method was adopted to prevent deception, and his informations were not only registered, as soon as they were made, in the government office, but were also publicly known over the whole Island. The officers of government, moreover, were far from being partial to M. Bottineau; on the contrary, they were highly displeased with him for obstinately refusing to sell them his secret, which they wanted to purchase at a high price, so that he could expect no favour from their representations. Truth, however, obliged them to give abundant testimony to the reality of his extraordinary talent, in their letter to the French minister, which is published in a "*Memoire sur la Nauscopie, par M. Bottineau.*"

The following are two of the Reports extracted from this Memoire.

"On the 20th of August, 1784, I discovered some vessels at the distance of four days from the Island. On the following day the number multiplied considerably to my sight. This induced me to send information of many vessels. But though they were only at four days distance, I nevertheless stated in my Report, that no settled time could be fixed on for their arrival, as they were detained by a calm. On the 25th, the calm was so complete, as to make me think, for a few hours, that the fleet had disappeared, and gone to some other place. I soon after perceived again the presence of the fleet, by the revived signs. It was still in the same state of inaction, of which I sent information. From the 20th of August, to the 10th of September, I did not cease to announce, in my Reports, the conti-

nuation of the calm. On the 13th I sent word that the fleet was no longer becalmed, and that it would arrive at the Island within forty-eight hours. Accordingly, to the surprize of the whole Island, M. de Regnier's fleet arrived at Port Louis on the 15th. The general astonishment was greatly increased, when it was known that this fleet had been becalmed, since the 20th of August, near Rodriguez Islands, which was precisely the distance that I had pointed out in my Reports."

"I soon had another opportunity of shewing the certainty of my observations. A few days before the arrival of M. de Regnier's fleet, I announced the appearance of another fleet, which became perceptible to me. This created a great deal of uneasiness, because, as no other French fleet was expected, that which I discovered might be English ships. I was ordered to repeat my observations with the greatest accuracy. I clearly perceived the passage of several ships, and declared that they were not bound for our Island, but were taking another course. In consequence of this information, the *Naiade* frigate and the *Duc de Chartres* cutter, were suddenly dispatched to M. de Suffrein. The cutter actually saw and avoided the English fleet in the ninth degree, but unfortunately did not find M. de Suffrein in the bay of Trincomalee. The report of the cutter effectually convinced the incredulous of the reality of my discovery."

The last circumstance of dispatching the frigate and cutter, plainly shews the confidence which the French officers must have put in the information of M. Bottineau. It shews also that he deserved their confidence.

Conjectures respecting the Phenomenon on which the preceding Observations were founded.

The waters of the ocean form an immense gulph, in which substances of all kinds are swallowed up.

The innumerable multitudes of animals, fish, birds, vegetable, and mineral productions, which decay, and are decomposed in that vast basin, produce a fermentation abounding in spirits, salt, oil, sulphur, &c. &c.

The existence of these is sufficiently apparent by the disagreeable smell and flavour of sea water, which can only be rendered drinkable by distillation, and by the evaporation of those heterogeneous particles which infect it.

The spirits, intimately united to the sea

sea waters, continue undisturbed, as long as those waters remain in a state of tranquillity; or, at least, they experience only an internal agitation, which is slightly manifested externally.

But when the waters of the sea are set into motion by storms, or by the introduction of an active mass which rides upon their surface, with violence and rapidity, the volatile vapours contained in the bosom of the sea escape, and rise up a fine mist, which forms an atmosphere round the vessel.

This atmosphere advances with the vessel, and is increased every moment by fresh emanations rising from the bottom of the water.

These emanations appear like so many small clouds, which, joining each other, form a kind of sheet projecting forward, one extremity of which touches the ship, whilst the other advances in the sea, to a considerable distance.

But this train of vapours is not visible to the sight; it escapes observation by the transparency of its particles, and is confounded with the other fluids which compose the atmosphere.

But as soon as the vessel arrives within a circumference, where it meets with other homogeneous vapours, such as those which escape from land, this sheet, which till that time had been so limpid and subtil, is suddenly seen to acquire consistence and colour, by the mixture of the two opposite columns.

This change begins at the prolonged extremities, which, by their contact, are united, and acquire a colour and strength; afterwards, in proportion to the progression of the vessel, the metamorphosis increases and reaches the centre: at last the phenomenon becomes the more manifest, and the ship makes its appearance.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANECDOTES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND LITERARY ESTABLISHMENTS in all NATIONS.

AMONG the Magi and the Bramins, who were the first that united the profession of religion with that of the sciences: temples and woods were the places in which they assembled their disciples, and where they infused a due mixture of mystery into their religious and philosophical dogmas. The library of Alexandria, which was called by the Egyptians "The Magazine of Remedies for the Soul," was not so ancient as that of Sicyon. Berytus and Benares boasted of their schools;

the latter is esteemed by Voltaire the most ancient university in the world. Among all these nations, the ruins of observatories, meridians, and other establishments for instruction, are still discoverable. Moschus the Phœnician gave to the world the first example of the leader of a sect. It is believed that the Jews set apart to the cultivation of letters one particular place, which they called "the City of Letters"—*Urbs Literarum*. Solomon erected at Jerusalem his college called *Domus Sapientiæ*—"The House of Wisdom," which contained a public library, and, according to some writers, a cabinet of natural history. Susa had a royal library; Crete a Lyceum, the rival of that at Athens. Cicero mentions an ancient academy among the Rhodians. The law called by the Romans, *Lex Rhodia, De Jactu Retium*, was borrowed by them from the maritime code of those islanders. Eumenes, King of Pergamus, was a protector of letters; and the library of his royal city has been compared by some historians to that of Alexandria. It has been pretended that the first academies were of Egyptian establishment; that the Egyptians had private colleges where the priests employed themselves in studying the mysterious operations of nature, and the art of magic; that the mysteries of Eleusis were derived from one of these collegiate establishments. Meyer, who wrote a history of these secret assemblies, speaks of the College of Samothrace, the members of which believed that they enjoyed the peculiar assistance of the gods throughout all the trials of life; of the College of Persian Magi, who knew how to perform very extraordinary things, and from whom Apollonius Tyanæus derived his knowledge of sorcery; of the College of Bramins, who commanded the elements, and called down rain and tempests, winds and thunder, at their will; of the Celtic College of Druids, who also penetrated into the secrets of Nature, and who, as some say, were able to predict future events; of the Roman College of Augurs, whose mystic ceremonies imposed the belief of prophetic powers.

The school of Pythagoras is the earliest specimen we have of a college among the Greeks. The Pythagoreans lived in common. The olympic games at Pisa, and the festival of the Panathenæa, ought to be considered as establishments for instruction. The Portico, the Academy, the Lyceum, are only the distinguishing appellations of the most celebrated schools

schools of Greece, where Plato, Zeno, Aristotle, Aristippus, were the *schoolmasters*. The latter was the Voltaire of Greece: many females of celebrity attended his school. To Pisistratus we owe the foundation of public libraries; for it was he who first opened his own to the public. The library of Apellicon preserved the books of Aristotle.

In the time of Alexander, the first botanical gardens, and the first cabinet of natural history, appeared in Greece. One of the Ptolemies, his successor at Alexandria, caused the reappearance of Egypt on the literary stage; he founded there a museum, and the library of the Bruchion, which contained at first 100,000 volumes, and was increased to the number of 700,000, of which 500,000 were deposited in Rachotis, a suburb of Alexandria.

Sicily was but a part of Greece, and had her own public schools (whose professors received salaries from the government), at the time when Charondas was the legislator of Catania. Ctesias, of Leontium (now Leontini), taught rhetoric to his countrymen. There were schools at Messina and at Himera (now Termini), which produced the famous Epicharmus, inventor of the modern comedy.

Music was publicly taught in Sicily, and throughout the kingdom of Naples. The modern Encyclopedists have their prototypes among the Greeks of Sicily; for such were Docearchus, of Messina, and Gorgias, of Leontium, of whom the former wrote a Treatise on Geography (one part of which yet remains to us), and the latter, Orations, which have come down to us in ruins.

The Prytanea were places of instruction supported by government, of which there were twelve or fifteen in Greece and the colonies. The word *museum* is found among the Greek writers, as signifying a collection of things relative to the Fine Arts, and a place where literature was taught;* there was an establishment of this kind at Athens, at Stagira (the birth-place of Aristotle), and at Troezen. Strabo mentions one at Alexandria also, where mathematicians, philosophers, rhetoricians, and poets, were maintained and honoured. He applies to it, indiscriminately, the terms *museum* and college.

From Greece we immediately pass over to Rome, which had its schools at the beginning of the fourth century, after the building of the city. Dionysius,

of Halicarnassus, relates that Appius Claudius, the Decemvir, saw the daughter of Lucius Virginius, for the first time, while she was reading in a school. If any credit is to be given to this passage, we must conclude that Rome, so decried for barbarity and ignorance, contained schools, not only for their men, but for their women also. They confined them, however, to the rudiments of instruction; for the spirit of their government, and severity of their manners, did not admit of a more extensive system of education.

Rhetoricians and sophists dared to open new schools, in which they pretended to establish new methods of instruction; but the Romans did not suffer it, looking upon it as a dangerous innovation. A state, yet in its infancy, surrounded with powerful enemies, was obliged to be circumspect and distrustful; and the decree of Domitius Aenobarbus and L. Licinius Crassus, the censors, shut up the schools.

The Romans, at the same time they adopted the Greek philosophy, introduced all the different systems of the Greek philosophers; but their sectaries had no rendezvous for the purpose of public disputation. Some pretend that Stigidius Figulus held a school of Pythagorean philosophy, and that Antiochus, of Ascalon, taught in public the dogmas of Plato. We have no certain information as to the existence of these schools; all we know is that it was the fashion among the Romans to adhere nominally to certain sects; that M. Brutus called himself a Platonist; that Cato, of Utica, was a Zenonist; Crassus, a Peripatetic; and Pomponius Atticus, an Epicurean.

Under the government of Augustus schools multiplied, and grammar was more generally professed than it had ever been in Greece, where all the schools confined themselves to the teaching of philosophy in general, or of the art of declamation and gymnastic exercises. Cremona, Padua, Milan, Mantua, had their seminaries of learning. The temples, the basilica, the theatres, resounded with the lessons of rhetoricians, grammarians and philosophers of the day; they recited compositions, declaimed, and held disputations. The scholars were very eager to dispute, in order to receive the acclamations and plaudits of the people; and this acquired them the name of *Scoliastræ*.

Under the reign of Vespasian, professors were paid out of the public treasury:

* Athen. et Cas. in Athen.

sure: Quintilian was of the number. Trajan founded academies where poets and orators read their own productions. Adrian built the *Athenaeum*; and added to the chairs of orators and grammarians, those of philosophers, who mingled the theories of Platonism with some practical notion of physic. Junius Moderatus was a professor of medicine, or of natural philosophy. The emperors themselves took pleasure in presiding at these assemblies of the learned. Domitian had already added a public library to the public schools.

There were twenty-two libraries at Rome, either public or private. Lucullus, Atticus, and Cicero, possessed very valuable collections. Julius Cæsar instituted the first public library, and Varro was appointed librarian; then followed that founded by Augustus on the Palatine-hill, called the Library of Apollo; that in the Temple of Peace, called the Ulpian Library; that of the capitol, and that of Tivoli. These libraries were arrayed in stalls, and set off with great magnificence.

M. Aurelius augmented the number of professors—he dedicated a statue to Frontinus, the professor of grammar. Gordian elevated several grammarians to the first dignities of the state. This emperor acquired by descent the famous library of Q. Serenus Sammonicus, which contained 62,000 volumes. Aurelian ordered every year copies to be made of the works of Tacitus, from whom he used to boast that he was descended; he encouraged the study of jurisprudence, which now became the fashionable pursuit, and was publicly professed and taught.

The Gauls, Spain, Egypt, Greece, Macedonia, and other large-provinces of the Roman empire, had their own theatres, amphitheatres, temples, and schools of learning.

But this great empire was soon torn to pieces by factions, her throne was set up to auction, her prætorians and legionaries sold the state. The schools were abandoned, the public treasury was only open to reward the soldier who had set his commander on the throne of the world, but shut against the claims of learned men and public teachers, who were looked upon as useless incumbrances on society. The fall of letters hastened the fall of the empire, and the ruin of the empire completed the ruin of letters.

Constantine the Great had established public schools at Byzantium; he

had erected libraries and monuments of the Fine Arts. The last had received a new life; but the western empire declined daily. Under Augustulus, hordes of barbarians advanced to Rome, which was possessed by the Heruli, the Goths, the Ostrogoths. The last-mentioned nation had, however, a wise leader in Theodoric, who felt the necessity of some establishments for instruction. Cassiodorus, his prime minister, founded, at Rome, the first school for the explanation of the sacred writings, about the commencement of the sixth century. Rome had possessed many learned pontiffs since Celestin, who called a council to condemn the Nestorian heresy. Another council, under Valentinian, assembled fifty-six bishops at Rome. That convoked by Saint Leo against the Manichæans is not the least famous, any more than those remarkable ones which were held under Gelasius, Symmachus, &c. Justinian, after having gathered the laurels due to the military achievements of his generals, Narses and Belisarius, aspired to the fame of a legislator and a protector of learning. A disciple of the great Theophilus, he conceived the project of a new code of laws, which he engaged the ablest lawyers of his time to execute.

The Lombards shewed no great devotion to the cause of literature. We hardly know whether they had any public schools; yet they cultivated jurisprudence and the law of feudal tenures. The collection of Lombard Institutes, proves that there was no deficiency among them of political knowledge. Alboin, cruel as he was, appears to have governed with wisdom: the invention of several warlike instruments, and improvements in military tactics, is attributed to him. But the prince who signalized himself most among them, by his laws, and by the science which he discovered himself to possess, was Luitprand, the seventeenth of their race.

The best-informed Romans of this epoch employed themselves in the search of ancient MSS. but we can discover no traces of a school except for the study of grammar and of the Scriptures. To the grammarians of this age we are indebted for two or three MSS. of Virgil, Terence, and Martianus Capella. The first bears the title of a Roman consul, who was the corrector of it: it is that MS. which is known to the learned by the appellation of the Florentine Virgil.

Two nations only have yet filled the page of history; the Greeks and Romans.

The

The rest of Europe was inhabited by ignorant people, known to us hardly by name. The Gauls, the Germans, the Britons, were called barbarians; their druids and bards were at the same time priests, poets, and astronomers; they taught in woods like the Pythagoreans, but without their community of life, or mystery of science, which were adopted by those philosophers as the fundamental laws of their school.

Marselles, in the 164th year of Rome, was inhabited by a Grecian colony. This city became famous in a very short time. The youth of the Gauls and of Italy crowded to her schools, which possessed a high reputation under the Romans, and maintained it after the fall of the empire. The same was the case with Lyons, Bordeaux, Autun, Narbonne, Toulouse, down to the fifth century, which was the epoch during which Eusebius professed philosophy at Lyons; Victor, the arts of oratory and poetry in Burgundy; Securius Melior, that of eloquence in Auvergne.

The irruption of the northern nations proved the destruction of letters. The history of these times presents us only a series of unheard-of cruelties, and unexampled acts of perfidy. Clotaire II. gave the French the enjoyment of a few peaceable moments; he had some taste for learning. His son, Dagobert, in spite of his debaucheries, paid more attention to it than any of his predecessors; but his efforts were useless, and superstition got the mastery of his genius.

Germany, which had been the cradle of these ignorant invaders of the Roman empire, was not in a state of greater advancement; her bards and druids were less instructed than those of Gaul. Even the Saxons, who passed for the most polite of her tribes, had no establishments for public instruction.

Spain, whilst part of the Roman empire, had profited by the illumination of the capital of the universe. We cannot tell whether there were or not any schools in Spain during the time of the Visigoths; but it is certain that in the fifth and sixth ages there were institutions of that nature, institutions which owed their origin there to the spirit of Christianity.

Among the Arab conquerors of Spain learning was sedulously cultivated. They established an historical academy at Xativa, and other academies formed for the accommodation of learned and ingenious men who met together to communicate knowledge, and devise the means of cul-

tivating the sciences with most effect. In their numerous colleges, schools, and universities, grammar, law, theology, in short, all the sciences, and even the fine arts, had their professors. The most celebrated among them were those of Murcia, Granada, and Malaga. Small towns, and even villages, had their colleges, many of which were founded by Hakem, the protector of sciences, and father of the academy at Cordova.

We now arrive at the age of Charlemagne, who has been styled a new star, equally brilliant for military and political talents, and a taste for literature. All the princes and sovereigns of the time were penetrated with respect for so extraordinary an hero. The bishops (who, by their spiritual power, had acquired some ascendancy over the civil government), when met at the council of Frankfort, were astonished to see among them a king adorned with all the lustre of majesty come to judge them as their supreme arbiter; and they willingly submitted to this great man. The idea which he conceived of opening public schools in his own palace, is truly great. I have said, that to him is owing the establishment of an academy; to him also is owing the reformation of the art of writing, to which he gave a more agreeable form, and which marks an epoch in diplomatic history. The emperor, and his sister Ada (an abbess in Germany), caused many copies of the Gospel to be written in letters of gold.

It has been pretended by some historians that classical books were unknown in France at the time of Charlemagne. The celebrated letter of the emperor to Paul Warnefrid, if it were genuine, might be a proof to the contrary; for Charles says (or is made to say) in this letter, that in Greek he could rival Homer, and in Latin Virgil, &c. But what ought to surprise us the more in this letter is, that we observe there that this very Warnefrid taught the Greek and Hebrew languages. Another kind of literature peculiar to Charlemagne is that of enigmas; it was, in fact, the court-jargon of the day.

The following curious specimen of verses is attributed to Charlemagne, and is said to have been prefixed by him to a copy of the Gospels, which he sent to Pope Adrian.

Hadriano summo papæ pariterque beato,
Rex Carolus salve mando valeque Pater.
Præsul apostolicæ munus hoc sume cathedræ;
Viles sunt visu, stemna sed intus habent.

*For the Monthly Magazine.**The LITERARY REPOSITORY of CORNWALL and DEVON.—No. I.*

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, and FISH.

QUADRUPEDS.—WHOLE-HOOFED.

Horse.

EQUUS Caballus, Lin. Goonhilly down (in Meneage) was formerly famous for a breed of excellent horses, occasioned, it is said, by a Barbary horse being turned loose there, by one of the Erisy family. The estate of Erisy joins the down.

Ass.

Equus Asinus, Lin. Not many.

Mule.

Equus Mulus, Lin. In great numbers in the mining part of Cornwall.

CLOVEN-HOOFED.

Ox.

Bos Taurus, Lin. Cornish breed rather small.

Sheep.

Ovis Aries, ovis Anglica mutica cauda scrotoque ad genua pendulis, Lin. Leicester and South Down lately introduced.

Deer.

Stag. Cervus Elaphas, Lin. Some few straggle out of Devon into the eastern part of Cornwall.

Goat.

Fallow. Cervus dama. In parks.

Hog.

Capra Hircus, Lin. Very common.

Sus Scrofa, Lin.

DIGITATED.

Dog.

Canis.

Fox.

Canis Vulpes, Lin. Frequent; harbour in the cliffs.

Cat,

Wild. Catus sylvestris, Klein. I have been told that they have sometimes, but rarely, been seen in the eastern part of the counties.

Domestic. Felis catus, Lin.

Badger.

Ursus Meles, Lin. Very frequent.

Fitchet,

or Polecat. Mustela Putorius, Lin. In great plenty.

Marten.

Mustela martes, Lin. I was shewn, some years ago, the skin of one, which I was informed was killed near Bodmin.

Weasel.

Mustela vulgaris, Raii. Frequent.

Stoat,

or Ermine. Mustela erminea, Lin. Scarce.

Otter.

Mustela lutra, Lin. Frequent.

Hare.

Lepus timidus, Lin. In great plenty.

Rabbit.

Lepus cuniculus, Lin. Ditto.

Dormouse.

Mus avellanarius, Lin. Scarce.

Rat.

Mus Norvegicus, Klein. Numerous.

Mouse,

Water. Mus amphibius, Lin. Frequent.

Harvest

Field. Mus sylvaticus, Lin.

Domestic.

Mus musculus, Lin.

Short-tailed.

Mus agrestis, Faun. Suec.

Shrew,

Fetid. Sorex araneus, Lin. Common.

Mole.

Talpa Europæa, Lin. Numerous. I have seen several of a fine buff colour.

Urchin.

Erinaceus Europæus, Lin. Frequent.

PINNATED.

Seal.

Phoca vitulina, Lin. Not very frequent on the southern, but I am told in great numbers on the northern, coast of the county.

WINGED.

Bat,

Long-eared. Vespertilio auritus, Lin. Scarce.

Common.

Vespertilio murinus, Lin. Plenty.

LAND BIRDS.

Eagle.

It is said there was a very large one killed in Pisan. Sab. in 1698.

Goshawk.

Falco palumbarius, Lin. Scarce.

Kite.

Falco milvus, Lin. I never saw but three, and those in severe winters. The people here call the Moor Buzzard a Kite.

Buzzard,

Common. Falco buteo, Lin. Rather scarce.

Moor.

Falco æruginosus, Lin. Frequent.

Kestrel.

Falco tinnunculus, Lin. Frequent; commonly called a Creshawk.

Krysat is the name of this bird in Cornish.

Sparrow-hawk.

- Sparrow-hawk. *Falco nisus*, Lin. Frequent.
Merlin. *Æsalon*, Gesner. Frequent.
Owls. Long-eared. *Strix otus*, Lin. I never saw but one, and that was shot in the neighbourhood of Fowey.
——, Brown. *Strix stridula*, Lin. Common.
——, White. *Strix flammea*, Lin. Common.
Raven. *Corvus corax*, Lin. Frequent; they breed in the cliffs.
Carriion Crow. *Corvus corone*, Lin. Not very plenty.
Rook. *Corvus frugilegus*, Lin. Plenty.
Hooded or Royston Crow. *Corvus cornix*, Lin. Frequent in some particular places, as Market-jew, &c. where it is called the Market-jew crow. It is a bird of passage, and generally comes and goes about the same time with the Woodcock.
Magpie. *Corvus Pica*, Lin. Very plenty.
Jay. *Pica glandaria*, Gesner. Frequent where there is wood.
Red-legged, or Cornish Daw. *Corvus gracculus*, Lin. Frequent about the Lizard Point, where they breed in the cliffs.
Jackdaw. *Corvus monedula*, Lin. Breed in great plenty in the cliffs.
Nutcracker. *Corvus Caryocatactes*, Lin. I never saw but one, and that was in in the autumn.
Roller. *Coracias garrula*, Lin. One shot near Helston-bridge, Borlase.
Cuckoo. *Cuculus canorus*, Lin. Generally plenty.
Wryneck. *Jynx torquilla*, Lin. Frequent.
Woodpecker, Great spotted. *Picus major*, Lin. I never saw but two. I once heard another, which I took to be the green, or *Picus viridis*, Lin.
Kingfisher. *Alcedo aspidia*, Lin. Scarce.
Hoopoe. *Upupa epops*, Lin. Sometimes in the spring. I have killed two.
Partridge. Tetrao Perdrix, Lin. Plenty. I have been told that Charles Rashleigh, esq. of St. Anstle, procured from abroad some of the red-legged, and turned them loose, and that they have multiplied.
Quail. Tetrao coturnix, Lin. Some scattering ones. I once found a nest with seven eggs. I have also seen two Bevy's, one of eleven, the other of five.
Land-Rail. *Rallus Crex*, Lin. Never in great plenty.
Bustard. *Otis tarda*, Lin. It has been said there was one killed near Padstow, in the lands of Edmund Prideaux, esq. in 1710.
Pigeon, Common Wild. *Columba Oenas*, Lin. Sometimes about wheat sowing, but not so frequent as formerly.
Ring-dove. *Columba palumbus*, Lin. Not in great numbers.
Turtle-dove. *Turtur*, Gesner. Scarce; they appear in autumn.
Starling. *Sturnus vulgaris*, Lin. Some few breed in the cliffs, but they are seen in vast flocks in the winter.
Missle Thrush. *Turdus viscivorus*, Lin. Scarce; a few breed here.
Fieldfare. *Turdus pilaris*, Gesner. Sometimes in vast flocks, about November and after.
Redwing. *Turdus iliacus*, Lin. Come and go with the Fieldfare. Some seasons in great number.
Throstle, or Song Thrush. *Turdus musicus*, Lin. Common.
Blackbird. *Turdus merula*, Lin. Common.
Ring Ouzel. *Turdus torquatus*, Lin. A few about Michaelmas.
Water Ouzel. *Sturmus cinclus*, Lin. I saw one in the parish of Manacan.
Oriole. *Oriolus Galbula*, Lin. I saw one, and heard of another.
Bulfinch. *Loxia pyrrhula*, Lin. Plenty.
Greenfinch. *Loxia chloris*, Lin. Not very frequent.
Bunting, Common. *Emberiza miliaria*, Lin. Plenty.
Yellow-hammer. *Emberiza citrinella*, Lin. Plenty.
Reed Bunting. *Emberiza schœniclus*, Lin. Scarce.
Tawny Bunting. Schnee-ammer (Snow-hammer) Frisch. Mountain-finch, or Brambling. Now and then in hard winters.
Goldfinch. *Fringilla carduelis*, Lin. Plenty.

Chaffinch.

Chaffinch.	<i>Fringilla cœlebs</i> , Lin. Plenty.
Brambling.	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> , Lin. Sometimes in hard winters.
House Sparrow.	<i>Fringilla domestica</i> , Lin. Numerous.
Linnet.	<i>Linaria</i> , Henfling, Schofzling, &c. Gesner. Frequent.
—,	Redheaded. <i>Fringilla cannabina</i> , Lin. Very frequent.
Lark,	Sky. <i>Alauda arvensis</i> , Lin. Numerous.
—,	Wood. <i>Alauda arborea</i> , Lin. Not in great numbers.
—,	Tit. <i>Alauda pratensis</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Wagtail,	White. <i>Motacilla alba</i> , Lin. Very common. In autumn in numbers.
—,	Yellow. <i>Motacilla flava</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Redstart,	<i>Motacilla Phœnicurus</i> , Lin. I never saw but one, a female, late in autumn.
Redbreast,	Robin. <i>Motacilla rubecula</i> , Lin. Very common.
Black-cap.	<i>Motacilla atricapilla</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Hedge Sparrow.	<i>Motacilla Modularis</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Wren,	Common. <i>Motacilla troglodytes</i> , Lin. Very common.
—,	Yellow. <i>Motacilla trochilus</i> , Lin. I never saw but one.
—,	Golden-crested. <i>Motacilla regulus</i> , Lin. Frequent in hard winters.
Sedge-bird.	Reed Sparrow. <i>Motacilla salicaria</i> , Lin. Scarce.
Wheat-ear.	<i>Motacilla cœnanthe</i> , Lin. Very common.
Whin-chat.	<i>Motacilla rubetra</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Stone-chatter.	<i>Motacilla rubriola</i> , Lin. Frequent.
White-throat.	<i>Motacilla sylvia</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Titmouse,	Great. <i>Parus major</i> . Gesner.
—,	Blue. <i>Parus cœruleus</i> . Gesner.
—,	Cole. <i>Parus ater</i> . Lin.
—,	Marsh. <i>Parus palustris</i> . Gesner.
—,	Long-tailed. <i>Parus caudatus</i> . Gesner.
Swallow,	Chimney. <i>Hirundo rustica</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Martin.	<i>Hirundo urbica</i> , Lin. Not plenty.
—,	Sand. <i>Hirundo riparia</i> , Lin. Scarce.
Swift.	<i>Hirundo apus</i> , Lin. Plenty.
Goat-sucker.	<i>Caprimulgus Europeus</i> , Lin. Frequent.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU expressed a wish to be informed of a recent case of *blindness*, which, though not uncommon, may be useful in being more generally known.

It may be cheering information to the domestic circle of some of your readers, who are experiencing the melancholy infirmity of a decaying sight; occasioned by that disorder of the humours in the eye, which renders the pupil more and more opaque, till a thin film seals up the sight, and becomes what in surgery is denominated a *confirmed cataract*—that they have no cause to despair, however far advanced in age. Such is the perfection to which the operation of *extracting the cataract* has been carried in recent times, and such is the exquisite skill and touch of the hand of the dexterous oculist.

About two years ago, a great oculist extracted the cataract from one eye of the father of the present writer; the patient, of a hale and sound constitution, was

verging towards his eightieth year. He saw after the operation; no unusual case even when, as in the present, inflammation followed, and all vision became extinct. How this happened, whether from the want of steadiness in the hand of the veteran operator, or from a want of prudence in performing the operation at a distance from the metropolis, and himself permitting the attendance of a medical man, may perhaps be understood by some, who can trace the present appearance of that eye. This circumstance is mentioned as a *caution*, that no other person than the oculist himself be suffered to interfere; and that the operation may not be done at an inconvenient distance, so that the progress of the eye may be sedulously watched.

It was therefore with abated courage, and failing hope, that the patient ventured to undergo the same operation on his single eye, which was now closed in utter darkness. It succeeded! At the fourth day he distinguished the minutes on a watch-dial, and could read small

print;

print; within a fortnight he amused himself at card-playing; and now, after a month has elapsed, may make every sober use of his eye.

The operation is simple, attended with the slightest pain, that of a mere puncture; and does not last more than three minutes. I can give a notion of its shortness, by an anecdote furnished me by a friend of the late Mr. Draper, the husband of Sterne's Eliza. On his return from India, blind with cataracts, and shaken in every nerve by the hostile climate, having resolved to undergo this operation, he wanted a firm mind. At the mere touch of the hand, the agitated and terrified man fainted. It was during the swoon the operation was performed; and when he recovered he saw once more that world which he seemed for ever to have quitted!

A similar case to the first has come under my observation, in the person of a respectable clergyman, also about the age of eighty. He underwent the operation in both eyes, the shortness of which surprised as much as delighted. He declared it was without pain. The village pastor has reascended his pulpit, and reads his MS. sermons with a facility he has not enjoyed for many preceding years.

It is a mere act of humanity due to some who are afflicted by this melancholy disorder, to give them every cheerful hope, and to shew the ease with which they may promise themselves a perfect recovery; and it is a mere act of justice to inform the afflicted that the operator in both these cases was Mr. Wathen Phipps, whose zealous humanity excites the gratitude of his opulent patient, not less than of those who receive gratuitously from his hand a gift which would be worthy of heaven itself to bestow on them.

Your's, &c.

October 18, 1808.

Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXVI.

What is the STATE of PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE and present DISPOSITION of the PUBLIC MIND, with regard to the FINE ARTS?

"Tu quid ego, et mecum populus quid sentiat, audi." HOR.

IN the early part of the last century, the Guardian, in his excellent opening of his work, professed his design "to consider with particular attention the circumstances relative to those who excel

in mechanics," at the head of whom, "to shew his honour for them," he placed the painter. "This gentleman," says he, "is, as to the execution of his work, a mechanic, but as to his conception, his spirit, and design, he is hardly below even the poet, in liberal art. It will be, (he adds,) from these considerations, useful to make the world see that the affinity between all works which are beneficial to mankind, is much nearer than the illiberal arrogance of scholars will at all times allow."

From the conclusion of the above passage, it is to be feared that there has been for a long time, prevalent in the higher ranks of literary education in this country, an averseness to admit the pretensions of any studies in which they who occupy those ranks have been themselves uninitiated; and this cause may not improperly be conceived to have operated very powerfully in sustaining and prolonging the difficulties which have retarded the advancement of the arts of design among us. The force of unjust prejudices in this respect is at length abated, the affinities between all works, beneficial to mankind, are every where recognized, and the consequent progress of the advantages to be derived from them, becomes the natural subject of our enquiries. It seems, from the result of much candid discussion, to be now generally allowed, that the state of the fine, or liberal arts, in any nation, may be regarded as a just criterion of the state or degree of public taste at least, if not of public virtue also; and, in this view of their reciprocal proportion, it must be frankly acknowledged that public taste, and public virtue, are yet capable of very considerable improvement in England.

The fine arts, as we call them, from the term adopted by the French, *Les Beaux Arts*, are made by that nation to consist of painting, sculpture, music, and architecture. In our own idiom, (and in the phrase adopted by the Guardian,) the more comprehensive class of the liberal arts combines poetry, oratory, music, painting and sculpture, (considered as one, because the principles of science on which they proceed are the same,) and architecture. To the former list, our light-hearted and light-heeled neighbours have sometimes, I believe, added dancing (*La Danse*, inclusive, it may be presumed, of acting); but it is an innovation to which the still surviving sentiments of our sturdy ancestors will with difficulty be brought to accede.

Poetry

Poetry has, for a short period of years, and music for a much longer, been legally established amongst us with such appropriate honours as are every where acknowledged their due. The student of poetry receives the seeds of instruction under the auspices of the state. He imbibes its precepts in the bosom of our universities, from the lips of learning and authority; he partly there too reaps its harvest in the prizes adjudged to youthful skill; and on his eminence in the wider scenes of life, besides the attentions of those who have been his fellow-students (and thence the open avenues of fame), he is not forgot by royal favour: the *Laureat*, chaunts his annual strain, secure of his revenue, and mounts his Pegasus under the animating influence of a but of sack.

The musical Composer also invests himself with honours at our universities: he receives at their hands that title of degree, which gives him distinction through life. Nor can he be said to forego the more solid gratifications of pecuniary reward. Indeed, in the present musical influence, he stands, among artists, the favourite of fortune. He is the only one who reaps a pecuniary emolument nearly equal to the gains of those for whom his talents contribute to procure subsistence: the poet enriches his booksellers, and sometimes partakes of a small share of the profits which his work produces. The musician enriches his bookseller likewise, and grows rich with him.*

Of the art of Oratory it is unnecessary to say any thing, because the path of honours in which it treads, and the eminence of the situations to which it leads, are obvious to the notice of every Englishman.

Let us next see what is the condition of the Arts of Design. Having in some former papers examined both the obstacles and the resources which attend the "ultimate hopes of those arts in England," I propose at present, with the same view to the promotion of their general interest, to enquire what is the actual state of the public knowledge and sentiments respecting them, as well as to offer some remarks on the methods adopted for their advancement.

The Sculptor, in the present moment,

* If a musical composer fortunately unite his talents with a dramatic writer, he receives for the sale of his music, from the music-seller, about five times as much money as the author, whose language he adopts, can obtain from the manager and bookseller together.

enjoys a considerable portion of the general favour of the state. Public and private monuments supply him with a copious provision for the wants of this life; and criticism, awed by the bulk of his undertakings, and, as yet, bashful from mere ignorance of the technical language of his art, has not begun to cover from his sight the keys of St. Peter, and shut him out from the prospects of immortality.

But although he has few complaints to make of the want of pecuniary reward, he has many concerning the channel through which he derives it. Sculpture, in our modern annals, presents great occasions unfortunately marred by lesser circumstances. The state, and other public bodies, who are the employers of the sculptor, afford him ample support during the continuance of his labours, ample compensation for the exertion of his talents, but, according to the mode at present established for the inspection and controul of his works, they leave him little or no power over his own fame. He receives permission to raise a monument to the glory of those heroes, whose valour has defended, or whose blood preserved his country, but he is not left to judge in what manner his monument is most likely to answer that desirable purpose. He is in this latter point subjected to a committee, in whose members no acquaintance with the rules of sculpture is required, who of course judge from feeling instead of knowledge, and mistake their own scale of perception, for the scale of art. These are circumstances disastrous to English sculpture, and preventive of the honours our country might otherwise justly hope to attain: that genius is often in want of safe guidance, will be readily acknowledged by every one; but its guide must be art, not ignorance.

The Painter begins to respire from the oppressive weight of obloquy and neglect, under which he so long laboured, at first, from the influence of superstitious prejudice, and, since, from that of mistaken pride and affectation. An association of men of rank, erudition, judgment, and conspicuous talents, has at length stood forward as the defender and patron of a cause so unjustly calumniated or slighted; and, although there are many who still refuse to accede to the creed of the new school, as it is contemptuously called, there is great reason to hope that the patriotic spirit may in time be effectually roused, its influence universally diffused, and that the insuperable

able modesty of Englishmen may at last be prevailed on to allow that their countrymen have as much talent and genius as their neighbours.

This amiable, but dangerous quality of public modesty no where shews itself to so inconceivable an excess, as in the provinces of the modern drama, and the modern school of design. An English navigator fears no earthly competitor; a stripling in the guards, or a volunteer in the counting-house, only wishes that Bonaparte would try his generalship against the corps to which he has the honour to belong; secure of triumph, he longs for the moment of rivalry; the buck, or the lounge, joins his comrades arm in arm, and undauntedly elbows off the unresisting passenger from the pavement. In all this I perceive no modesty; we are, in our own good opinion, the equals, if not the superiors of the whole world, and are in no degree impaired or fallen from the high eminence to which our ancestors had risen. But, ask an English critic, or any critic of the United Kingdoms, if any of his countrymen now living can produce on the stage even a farce; ask a Virtuoso, if Englishmen can paint, or a member of the U———y of C———e, if they can make a statue in marble; the blushing patriot is instantly crest-fallen, he acknowledges the degeneracy of his day, and laments the pitiable condition of his Island, where the sun of genius shines no longer, but

“Art after art goes out, and all is night.”

I conceive this to be as strongly, and as peculiarly the *English malady*, as any other disorder that has ever passed under that name. In the complaints of Horace respecting the critics of his time, he levels his shafts against a set of affected hyper-judicators, who thought every work of former ages preferable to those produced in their own; but he did not know the greater extent of the critical disease, under which we in this island have laboured; and which may, I think, be as successfully adduced to prove the unpropitious air and climate of England, as the want or meanness of talent which have been so copiously supposed to be native here, by the eloquent and excellent philosophers of the continent in the last century!

Quod si tam Graiis novitas invisa fuisset
Quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus?

Had Greece, like us, perversely thought
All modern art not worth a groat;
Where, tell me, critics, would you seek
Those beauties you now call *antique*?

But if, after all, antiquity will keep its ground in spite of all the authority of Horace, and all the remonstrances of more modern declaimers; if the critics, who ascertained genius by climate and measured talents by degrees of latitude, were really as wise as they were ingenious, and as thoroughly informed as they were self-satisfied; if they have been competent to establish past disputes, our radical deficiency in that glow of creative enthusiasm which has its tropics designed with no less certitude than the celestial ones; and to prove, of course, our perpetual inability to vie in the arts with a Grecian, an Italian, or a Frenchman; let it be lawful at least to ask whether we may not be allowed the honour of contending in the province of fancy with a Dutchman? with a being little nearer to antiquity than ourselves, and almost equally placed by the obduracy of nature beyond those indisputable boundaries of genius? If a work of Rembrandt, after his death, be worth five thousand pounds, must the English painter despair of ever bequeathing an equally valuable legacy? No, this competition is not wholly denied to us. The name of Reynolds already begins to receive incense of a pecuniary nature. We have seen a picture, which lay so long unpurchased in his gallery, as to be at last picked up by the polygraphic adventurers for sixty pounds; we have seen that picture, after it had passed into the hands of another great painter, (whose ashes are now mixed with those of Reynolds,) sold by public auction to contending amateurs, and eagerly purchased at the price of four hundred and fifty guineas. It therefore now becomes easy to calculate, by first weighing in this instance the time that had passed since the decease of Reynolds, in how many years more the same picture may be sold for ten times that sum! To this point of calculation the talents of our countrymen easily extend, and so far there appears to exist a just public sense of the value of painting.

Still, it is not meant to infer from this example that there is, or ever will be, any power in pecuniary reward of producing great painters. The characteristic description of that people who rose to unrivalled excellence in the arts of painting and sculpture, is that they were

“Præter laudem nullius avari.”

The Romans, by the testimony of Horace, were the reverse; and it is remarkable that the Romans boast of no eminent

gent native painters or sculptors; nor did their more refined descendants aspire to form the second epoch of painting, until that art had received so great a share of the homage of fame as to render excellence in it worthy the ambition of genius.

To apply this to ourselves, I am afraid the sentence which so aptly describes the Greek nation, cannot be hazarded of us by a lover of truth; at least, a prepossession in favour of the maxim it inculcates is not popular among us. There subsists, in this respect, a radical difference between our motives of action, and those of the Grecians. The mind of the painter may indeed, at an early period of his career, show itself susceptible of that highest incentive to excellence—the avarice of praise; but on what ground shall he pretend long to cherish a sentiment, whose utmost gratification is not considered by any around him either as the *probulum* or the recompense of exertion.

No one, it is true, will deny the high sense which an Englishman entertains of honour, or the devout respect which he pays to it. Public opinion prefers it to life. Glory is pursued through tracks of danger with an ardour beyond all parallel of former ages or nations: but it will be recollected that this pursuit exists chiefly in those professions which afford occasions to display great personal daring, together with equal intrepidity of mind, and where the hero rushes forward, unappalled, though all the paths of honour and renown conduct but to the grave. Nelson stands, in our own day, the pre-eminent, but not the uncontested, possessor of the highest patriotic glory.

Whither, except in that hero's line of action, or its associate classes, shall we turn to find a second example of this predominant passion of glory?—In most other departments of life it would scarcely be satire, and still less hyperbole, to assert that praise, fame, merely as praise and fame, are derided or lamented by the majority of this great metropolis. Relate to any opulent citizen a scheme which you have just formed of social improvement:—you wait his reply—his first consequent question is, *How much do you propose to get by it?*—It is not past the belief of some whom I have met with, that, in a most eminently patriotic Literary Institution, recently established in the city of London, shares were recommended for purchase, not by—at least not only by, the social advantages which the plan was sufficiently calculated to

promote, but by the rise in value, which every share was likely to experience within three months from its opening! “Good heavens! (exclaims the hermit) are all human sensations to be estimated by a per-centage? Cannot men be induced to think that there is an enjoyment in conscious desert or social utility, unattended by views of opulence?” The hermit does not live upon Change.

These reasonings, indeed, are formed on instances taken from the ranks of mediocrity;—and wherefore should we look higher? Shall we, by directing our views upward, find there examples of the love of glory exempt from that of wealth? or shall we encounter the recent records of the highest situation to which the ambition of an English subject can aspire, twice accepted on stipulations by which a source of wealth was previously secured, and provision for life and luxury rendered independent of success or miscarriage?—But politics are not to my present purpose: it is only to my purpose to infer from what has been stated, that, if the desire of praise be the sole spring of excellence in the arts, that excellence can scarcely be hoped to arise among us in the present state of the public knowledge and public sentiment respecting them.

Conscious probably of this situation of the public mind, and convinced of the difficulties in which painters were involved from the general imperfect knowledge of the nature of their pursuits, the beneficent patrons of the British Institution assembled to consult on their hardships, and resolved to demonstrate the esteem to which they were entitled, by conferring ample pecuniary rewards on their labours. This is certainly a mark of distinction, which speaks a language intelligible to all, and will have no inconsiderable effect in persuading the more opulent classes of society of the real value and importance of the arts.

That zealous Institution, perfectly uniform and consistent in its views, commenced a market (so long in vain desired) for the pictures and sculptures of British artists, and, as appears by some late statements of its accounts, has already distributed more than four thousand pounds sterling among the open and empty pockets of persons of that description. In addition to these bounties, it has proceeded to offer pecuniary prizes to young painters, whom it likewise furnishes with some restricted assistance in the opportunities of copying from ancient pictures. This is hitherto the task which it has proposed to

to itself; and, as its design is one of the greatest public efforts that have been made in this country for the general diffusion of the interests of painting, it is amply entitled to the gratitude of all who contemplate with solicitude the advance either of the arts, or of the living artists of England.

An enquirer into the advantages of social zeal exerting itself in the cause of the arts, cannot therefore but find his thoughts forcibly attracted towards this public-spirited and benevolent Institution; and I propose, in a future paper, to offer a few hints on the subject of its undertaking, and to enquire how far it is likely to achieve the purposes for which it was formed; whether it may be considered as the precursor of that great national patronage, which can alone finally elevate the arts to the attainment of their just ends; whether the day of painting is really at hand, and the early glimmerings of the British Gallery may be with justice regarded as the corruscations of the dawn.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE of a TOUR through BENGAL, BAHAR, and OUDE, to AGRA, DELHI, and other PLACES in the INTERIOR of HINDUSTAN, undertaken in the YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797.

(Continued from p. 324.)

ON the 30th I arrived at Burhampore, a military station, delightfully situated on the east bank of the river. The barracks, hospital, and other public buildings, have more the appearance of palaces than habitations for soldiers; the ease and comfort of the men are particularly attended to, and their apartments, as well as those of the officers, are admirably adapted to the climate. Hence the general good health which prevails in the Company's army beyond any other. We never hear of yellow fevers, nor any other fevers destroying upwards of half a regiment soon after its arrival in the country; and this is entirely owing to the provident care of government in having accommodations suited to the climate, and regulations established to prevent the men exposing themselves unnecessarily to the sun during the heat of the day; great attention is also paid to their diet; they are not allowed indiscriminately to indulge their appetites, but their messes are provided under the inspection of an officer, and those things which are not in season strictly prohi-

bited; they are also interdicted the use of spirituous liquors beyond their daily allowance, and Seapoy centries are stationed in the different avenues of the garrison, or cantonment, to prevent the introduction of any of the fiery compositions manufactured by the natives; but above all, the management of their hospitals is admirable, and the greatest possible care taken in the selection of medical men fit to be trusted with the lives of their fellow-creatures. Were it not for these salutary regulations, the mortality among our troops in the East would be as great as it generally is in the West Indies; and if similar precautions were adopted in the islands there, we should not perhaps have to lament such a dreadful waste of men.

Burhampore is about one hundred miles north of Calcutta by land, but nearly a third more by water. There is generally stationed here a regiment of Europeans, and five or six battalions of native infantry, from the latter of which detachments are made to the subordinate stations, one of these called Jugha-gopa is distant no less than three hundred miles in the north-east extremity of Bengal, on the banks of the Burrampooter. A single company of seapoy stationed at this place is deemed sufficient to keep the mountaineers of Assam and Bootan in awe, but the duty is very unpleasant to the officer of the company, as he is the only European within a hundred miles of the station, and must be cut off from all society until the annual relief takes place.

The politeness and hospitality I experienced at Burhampore induced me to stay there several days, during which I made some pleasant excursions round the neighbourhood, particularly to Moorshedabad, Cossimbuzar, and Caleapore, all of which are within four or five miles of the station.

Moorshedabad was the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the British power, and is still the residence of the Nawaub Mubarie ul Dowleh, a man of a mere negative character, who reposes in ease and indolence on a pension from the Company of sixteen lacs of rupees per annum. The city is of considerable magnitude, but irregular and ill built, as all Indian cities are; the streets are exceedingly crooked and narrow, except the main street, or market-place, called the *shouk*, which is tolerably broad, with small verandas in front of the houses, under which the shopkeepers expose their

their merchandize for sale. The houses have a very mean appearance, and are seldom more than one story high; they are in general composed of mud, lamboos and mats, with here and there a brick building of a more respectable appearance. Nothing can be more gloomy and forbidding than the exterior aspect of the private habitations belonging to the better sort of inhabitants, of the Mahometan persuasion—a dead wall, without a single window, or peeping-hole of any description, gives them the appearance of so many prisons, and in one sense they may be deemed so, as their females are immured in them, and concealed from the sight even of their own immediate relations of the other sex with the most jealous caution, and never suffered to go beyond the precincts of their own gardens. The Nawaub's palace is a rude uncouth building, and possesses nothing to excite the curiosity of travellers; no signs of royal magnificence, none of the grandeur of the Moghuls, but a disgusting clumsiness to the eye, while the surrounding buildings and filthy lanes are equally offensive to the olfactory nerves. There are some good serais here for the accommodation of travellers, particularly the principal one, which is a pretty large square, well shaded with trees, and contains upwards of one hundred separate apartments, arched over and substantially built with brick and mortar; it was erected, or rather improved and enlarged by the Nawaub Alee Verdi Khan, grandfather to Surajah Dowleh. In a country where there are no inns the great utility of these serais must be obvious: the traveller, on his arrival in the evening, is accommodated with lodgings gratis, and there are people in the serai (generally old women, called Meh-turranees) who keep the apartments clean, procure refreshments, draw water, cook his provisions, and do other little domestic offices, for which an *ana** at his departure in the morning is deemed ample remuneration.

Moorshedabad is still very populous, but not equal to what it was in Mr. Holwell's time, when he and his miserable companions, after being released from the horrors of the Black Hole, were led in triumph through this city. In his own affecting narrative he says, "to be led like a felon through this great and populous city, exposed to the derision of its unfeeling inhabitants, brought tears of

bitter anguish to my eyes." The population at present is about two hundred thousand, two-thirds of whom are Hindus, and the remainder Mahometans, with a small sprinkling of Christians, not exceeding two or three hundred, composed principally of that class of beings called Portuguese, from a supposition of their being descendants of those brave men, who, under Vasco de Gama and Albuquerque, made the Lusitanian name so renowned in India. But the blood of those heroes has long since been extinct, except in a very few families of superior note; and the spurious signiors who dignify themselves with their names, are no other than the refuse of the lowest classes of the natives. The Pariahs and Hallalchores, who, having embraced what is improperly termed christianity, as the only means of emerging from their abject and degraded state, endeavour to hide their base origin in the more elevated rank of a *Topee Wallah**, and are, without exception, the most vicious and cowardly race of mortals in existence.

The English in Moorshedabad can hardly be numbered among the inhabitants, as their residence is merely official in the different departments of government; but though few in number, they are highly respectable in character and authority; the administration of the laws, the collection of the revenues, the management of the mint, in short the whole weight and power of the government are in their hands, subject, however, to appeals to the superior courts in Calcutta.

Cossimbuzar, from its contiguity, may be called part of Moorshedabad; it is very populous, and the industry of the inhabitants forms a pleasing contrast to the indolence which pervades the people of that city; manufactures of cotton, to a considerable extent, are carried on here, but the staple commodity is silk, both raw and manufactured. The surrounding country abounds with mulberry trees, on which immense quantities of silk-worms are reared. This worm is as remarkable for the changes it undergoes, as it is for the riches it produces. From a small egg, not larger than the head of a pin, it breaks forth into the form of a maggot, of a whitish colour inclining to brown or yellow, and fixes itself on a leaf of the mulberry tree, where it remains

* The wearer of a hat, in contra distinction to a *Puggree Wallah*, the wearer of a turban.

* One-sixteenth of half-a-crown.

until it arrives to maturity, when it commences its labours, and winds itself up in a silken ball, produced from its own body, called a cocoon, about the shape and size of a pigeon's egg, in the centre of which it is metamorphosed into an aurelia; in this form it continues in a torpid state about ten days, when it bursts its silken prison, and sports in the air a gaudy butterfly. Its existence in this new state is very transient; but previous to quitting it, it drops its eggs in the foliage of a mulberry-tree, which the vivifying warmth of the sun quickly animates into new life. Only a sufficient number for continuing the breed are permitted to undergo the last transition; as the act of bursting the ball, breaks the silk so as to render it unfit for the purposes of manufacture. When the worms have done winding, and are completely enveloped in the cocoons, these are carefully taken down from the trees on which they were suspended, and put into ovens of sufficient warmth to destroy the insect without injuring the silk; after remaining there a proper time they are taken out and wound into skains. The cocoons are of different colours, the most common are yellow, orange, and brown; some are green, and others white, but all these distinctions are lost in the preparations of cleansing and scowering which the silk subsequently undergoes. This last preparation renders it of a pure white colour, capable of receiving any hue the dyer may think proper to impress it with. The exclusive monopoly of this article is in the hands of government; but when the investments of the Company are completed, individuals are permitted to make their purchases.

During my stay at Burhampore I was much gratified in receiving an invitation to accompany some of the officers of the station to see the act of circumcision performed on a young Patan*, at Moorshedabad. His father, a man of rank about the Nawaub, received us at the outer gate of his residence, and conducted us with great attention, and no small degree of ceremony, to a large sha-mee-a-neh,† under which a numerous company were assembled. Chairs were placed for the European gentlemen, but the natives sat on a carpet with their

legs crossed under them, agreeably to the Asiatic custom. The young Mussulman elect was seated under a small ornamented canopy, arrayed in scarlet muslin, and decorated with jewels, which made a very brilliant appearance; he was seven years of age, and fair for a Patan native of Bengal. The Koran is very particular in its injunctions respecting circumcision, but the time for the ceremony to take place is entirely at the option of the parent. Some perform it a day or two after the birth, others leave it until the child is ten or twelve years of age, but the most general custom is when the boy has attained the age of seven years. When this happy period arrives, messengers are dispatched to invite the relations and friends of the family to the ceremony, which is done by presenting each of them with a nutmeg, which implies the same formality as complimentary cards with us; but this mode of invitation is only practised among themselves.

We remained some time under the sha-mee-a-neh, waiting the arrival of the priest, whose approach was at length announced by a band of music. On his entrance the whole company got up and saluted him with the greatest respect. He appeared to be far advanced in life, of a mild and benign aspect, with a full white beard which flowed down to his breast, and gave a peculiar dignity and reverence to his appearance. He was attended by two inferior priests and a barber. He regarded the company with much complacency, and after bestowing a general benediction, proceeded to the child, and taking hold of his hand uttered a short ejaculatory prayer, and led him to the outer door, where he was mounted on a horse richly caparisoned, four of his nearest relations with drawn swords in their hands, and dressed also in scarlet, attended on each side of the horse, the company followed, some on horseback, others in their palanquins, or such other conveyances as their circumstances afforded, and an immense multitude of various descriptions on foot closed up the rear; in this order we proceeded to a neighbouring mosque, at the entrance of which the child dismounted, and accompanied by his four relations and the priests entered the sacred building, where they bowed with the most reverential awe, and in the attitude of prostrate humility, fervently implored the Divine Being to protect him from every harm during the act of circumcision. He was then

* The Mahometans of India are divided into four great tribes, viz. Sheick, Sued, Moghul, and Patan, each of these have numerous subdivisions.

† A canvas awning.

then mounted again and led to another mosque, where the same ceremony was practised, and so on to as many more as the priest judged proper, or the liberality of the father extended to. We then returned to the place where we first assembled, and the child was again placed under the ornamented canopy; the music, which had hitherto played, suddenly ceased. The priest appeared in his sacerdotal robes, holding an ewer of consecrated water in his hand, which he plentifully sprinkled over the Mussulman elect, muttering at the same time the prayers and formulas prescribed for the occasion. The barber then advanced with a sharp razor to perform the act of circumcision; and while the attention of the child was drawn another way, executed his office in a very expeditious and masterly manner. At this eventful moment every person in company, except the English visitors, stood on one foot, and joined the priest in petitions to heaven for the child's safety; but no sooner was the severed cuticle triumphantly displayed by the barber, then *bismillah** resounded from every quarter, the music again struck up a sprightly air, and the father received the congratulations of the company. An ample repast of pilaws, curries, and kebobs, was then brought in, and some fruits and sweetmeats presented to the Europeans, after which the dancing girls were introduced, who amused the company with singing and dancing to a late hour.

The dancing girls of the East have been celebrated from remote antiquity, and still continue to support their ancient reputation; they constitute the principal source of diversion to a very large portion of mankind, and from the metropolis of Turkey to the Great Wall of China, no public entertainments are deemed complete without their assistance. They associate together in companies of six or seven, under the guidance of an old experienced dame, who instructs them in the various duties of their profession, and supplies them with the necessities of life; in return for which she takes care to engross the whole profits of their labours. The distinction of casts is lost among them, and Christians, Mahometans, or Hindus, are equally welcome to partake of their favours. In their nautches, or dances, they are always accompanied by a band of music,

consisting of a small drum, called a Tom-Tom, a most uncouth kind of fiddle with three strings, and two or three other discordant instruments, which are played on by men whose strange grimaces and hideous countenances disgust the eye as much as their horrid din tortures the ear; habit, however, reconciles us to the noise, and there are instances of English gentlemen becoming more attached to this diversion than the natives themselves. The dance represents a kind of pantomime, such as a lover addressing his mistress; a procuress practising her arts to allure a young woman to her snare; the favourite entertainment of flying a paper kite, and several others of a similar nature, which they execute with much taste and elegance. The action does not consist so much in the agility of their feet as in expressive looks and graceful movements. I have frequently seen the fright and agitation of a young girl on the point of being detected in an intrigue, or the ardent and impetuous addresses of a lover soliciting to be blessed, admirably represented in some of their love-dances. The motion of their limbs, and the wantonness of their attitudes, cannot fail to excite certain ideas and sensations, which, as Lady Mary Wortley Montague observes in her Letters, "shall be nameless." I must, however, do them the justice to say, that they never practise these lascivious postures, unless desired by the company. Their dresses are very brilliant, and have a splendid appearance, particularly by candle light; their necks and arms are decorated with gold chains and precious stones, and their ancles with massive rings, called bangles, of the same metal, to which are fastened little bells like those in a child's coral; their fingers and toes are ornamented with rings, and their ears loaded in such a manner as often to draw the lobe down to the shoulder. But the most singular ornament is the nose-jewel; this is a slender ring, about two inches in diameter, made of gold wire, and passed through the cartilage of the nose, or one of the nostrils; it has a pleasing effect when custom has reconciled the eye to its appearance. Their long black hair is twisted and braided in various forms, and ornamented with jewels and flowers; their breasts are enclosed in hollow cases of wood made to fit them exactly, and these are so very thin and flexible, that they give way with every motion of the body, and

* Praise be to God.

even rise and fall with the undulations of the orbs they so carefully protect; they are fastened on with straps which buckle between the shoulders, and are generally ornamented with a profusion of gold and silver leaf, and sometimes with pearls and precious stones, according to their means; they bestow great pains on this part of the dress, particularly on the great festivals of the Hindus, and other public occasions, when several sets are engaged, who endeavour to outshine each other in the richness and splendour of their apparel. They still practise the very ancient custom of blackening their eye-lashes with the powder of antimony, as we are told in Scripture Jezabel did of old, to render herself more agreeable in the eyes of king Ahab; it is done by drawing a wire dipped in the stibium between their eyelids when shut, by which both sides acquire a jetty tint; they pretend that it cools and strengthens the eyes, and gives additional lustre to their natural brightness.

These ladies are trained from their infancy in the various modes of exciting desire and promoting pleasure, but practise their allurements in a different style from the Paphian nymphs of Europe; they have nothing of those bold disgusting traits so offensive in the generality of the London sisterhood, but steal on their gallants by the most gentle and winning endearments; cautiously avoiding the appearance of experience in the profession, they rouse the passions by apparently attempting to subdue them; and by continuing their fascinating arts in the cloying moments of satiety they frequently convert a temporary gallant into a firm protector. Among a variety of absurd customs which mark the Hindu character, none tends more to degrade the female part of the community, and to keep them in a state of abject subjection to the men, than their being debarred the use of letters. A Hindu deems all acquired accomplishments in a woman meretricious aids unnecessary in domestic life; and such is the force of prejudice, that if it were known that a Hindu woman could read and write, her reputation would suffer as much as that of a lady in England for committing a *faux pas*: but the dancing girls, whose sole occupation is the amusement and pleasure of mankind, are permitted to acquire the use of letters, as the means of practising their blandishments with greater effect. On this account, when a Hindu

observes an European lady amusing herself with a novel, or writing a letter, he sets her down in his own mind as being no better than she should be. I hope, however, my fair countrywomen in India will not be offended with the simple Hindu for his erroneous opinion, but continue the practice of those virtues which place them so eminently above, and endear them to the natives of Hindustan; and which, as they become more enlightened, will force them to confess that modesty and learning in the female sex are not incompatible. In the large pagodas of Jagernaut, Seringham, and others, several sets of dancing girls are kept for the purpose of dancing before the sacred images on public occasions; they are introduced into the temples when very young, and never afterwards suffered to go beyond the walls. I have been credibly informed, that in the two great pagodas on the island of Seringham, near Trichinopoly, about ten thousand women of this description are immured, ostensibly for the purposes of religion, but, in reality for the private pleasures of the Bramins, of whom upwards of twenty thousand, with their families, reside in these two pagodas, where they are supported in ease and indolence by the voluntary offerings of superstition.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your Correspondents, or the readers of your valuable work, conversant with the commercial laws of England, assign the reason why seeds and roots of foreign plants, sea-shells, and other objects of natural history, should be considered contraband, and as such seized by the Custom-house-officers; thereby preventing persons who go abroad from enriching our public museums, or those of their friends?

Your's, &c.

W. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL esteem it a favour if any of your obliging Correspondents would inform me of the best method of preparing a transparent screen, for the exhibition of the Phantasmagoria. As this is the season for that amusement, your early insertion of this will oblige,

Your's, &c.

F. D. L.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A brief ACCOUNT of the LIFE and LABOURS of the REV. THEOPHILUS LINDSEY, M.A. formerly FELLOW of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

IN bringing before the public memoirs of persons distinguished for talents, integrity, and piety, we at once testify our regard and attachment to departed worth, and use the best means in our power of exciting survivors and posterity to follow the steps of those, who, by their exertions and perseverance, have attained for themselves an unfading celebrity.

The writer of this article cannot, by any powers that he possesses, solicit the public attention; he aims only at giving in the plainest manner a narrative of facts, which are of themselves interesting and important. Those who wish for a more perfect character of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, and are anxious for a full and interesting display of his various excellencies, must not rest satisfied with what will be found in these pages: they will read with satisfaction and delight a discourse preached on the occasion by his friend and highly respected successor the Rev. Thomas Belsham, which will doubtless ere long be in possession of the public, and which, in the estimation of many, might supersede every other similar attempt. It cannot, however, be denied that widely circulated periodical publications, such as that of which we are enabled to avail ourselves, come into the hands of hundreds, perhaps even thousands, in which sermons the most eloquent and captivating are never seen. Under this impression the present writer, however inadequate to the task that he has undertaken, may hope to bring many readers of the *Monthly Magazine* acquainted with the life and labours of the eminent and truly apostolic Mr. Lindsey, who, from inattention to theological discussion, might otherwise be ignorant of the cause which he vindicated: the obstacles he surmounted; and the success he obtained as the result of his ardent pursuit of the truth.

Theophilus Lindsey was born at Middlewich, in Cheshire, June 20, 1723, old style. His father, Mr. Robert Lindsey, was an opulent proprietor of the salt-works there, and highly esteemed for his integrity and worth; and his mother was an excellent and very pious woman, of the name of Spencer, in the county of Buckingham, a younger branch of

the Spencer family. Theophilus was the second of three children, and so named after his godfather Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, to whom Mrs. Lindsey and her children were greatly indebted for many instances of kindness and protection after the death of her husband. Theophilus received the rudiments of learning at the grammar-school of Middlewich, and being of a delicate constitution, and attached to books, almost from his infancy, he was, from an early age, intended by his mother for the church. Unfortunately for the progress of her son in the learned languages, the master of the grammar-school, Mr. Sharkland, an Oxonian, and an excellent scholar, died when Theophilus was but twelve years of age. Mr. Sharkland's successor was deemed incompetent to the arduous task of education, and the youth lost much time by a change of schools. At length it was resolved, at the desire of Lady Anne Hastings, the particular friend of his mother, that he should be placed under the care of Mr. Barnard, master of the free-school at Leeds. Here he made a rapid progress in classical learning, and from his worthy and truly excellent preceptor imbibed those active principles of piety and benevolence, to which his tender heart had always been inclined, and which in every future period of his life shone forth most conspicuously. Of Mr. Barnard, his scholar was fond, to a late period of his life, to speak with respect, and even filial affection, as of a man bent upon doing good to the eternal and temporal interests of men; and with regard to the latter, not unfrequently to the privation of what was necessary to his own personal comfort.

At the age of eighteen, Mr. Lindsey was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he availed himself of every advantage which his situation afforded, and by the most exemplary diligence and moral conduct obtained the entire approbation of his tutors.

Having finished his studies at College, taken his first degree, and been admitted to deacon's orders, he was nominated by Sir George Wheeler to a chapel in Spital-square, London. He had not been in this office quite two years, when, at the particular recommendation of the Earl of Huntingdon, he was appointed domestic chaplain to Algernon, Duke of Somerset. In this, as in every situation of

life, he obtained the respect and affection of those with whom he was connected. The duke, from an ardent attachment to his talents and virtues, determined to procure him a high rank in the church; but an early death deprived Mr. Lindsey of his illustrious patron. For some time he remained with the duchess, till the health of her grandson, the present Duke of Northumberland, requiring a change of climate, she prevailed upon him to accompany the young nobleman to the south of France. This was about the year 1754, and the excursion proved as beneficial to the health of the tutor, as it was favourable to that of his pupil. On their return, the late duke wished Mr. Lindsey to supply a temporary vacancy of a good living in the north of England, called Kirkby-Wisk. To this he readily acceded, as it called him to the discharge of the pastoral duty, which was peculiarly acceptable to his mind. At Kirkby he became acquainted with Archdeacon Blackburne; and being always a diligent reader of the Scriptures, and having an ardent thirst for theological truth, it was not surprizing that an intimate friendship should be formed between them. Mr. Lindsey's residence in the north was short. When he had been at Kirkby about two years, the living of Piddletown, in Dorsetshire, becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Dawney, and being in the gift of the Earl of Huntingdon, it was presented to him at the desire of Lady Anne Hastings, the aunt of Lord Huntingdon, and the original patroness of Mr. Lindsey. This was considered by that noble lady as introductory only to much higher preferment,* which she considered fully within his reach, through the interest of Bishop Butler, and other persons of great influence in the state.

In the year 1760, during his residence at Piddletown, he visited his friend Archdeacon Blackburne,† and formed a con-

* The future biographer of this excellent man will be put into possession of facts that will unquestionably prove that he declined embracing offers which he knew would infallibly have lead to the very highest honours in the church.

† The archdeacon speaking of this event in the account of his own Life, written in the third person, says: The friendship between Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Blackburne was not nearly so much cemented by this family connection, as by a similarity of sentiment, in the cause of Christian liberty, and their aversion to ecclesiastical impositions in matters of conscience. In the warfare on these subjects

nection with, and married, his daughter-in-law, who proved to him, as we shall see, in the sequel, no common help-mate, and to whom, with respect to her present situation, may be applied, with strict justice, what was said of another excellent lady:—She “whose masculine mind understood and was in unison with all his principles, is pre-eminently distinguished by her loss; she has the remembrance of his talents and virtues to console her, which none can enjoy but those who, like her, possess his spirit.”—See Jebb's Works, vol. I. p. 233.

In the year 1764, Mr. Lindsey was enabled, through the interest of Lord Huntingdon, to exchange the living of Piddletown for that of Catterick, in Yorkshire, in order that he might be near his friends. Here he resided nearly ten years an exemplary pattern of a primitive and most conscientious pastor, instructing the young persons of a large parish; preaching or lecturing twice every Sunday; visiting the sick, admonishing, with paternal affection, the thoughtless and unwary, and superintending the schools for the poor.

Besides his various and highly important duties as a parish clergyman, Mr. Lindsey was ever alive, and heartily active, in every cause in which the principles of truth and right reason were concerned. We accordingly find him, in the year 1771, zealously co-operating with Archdeacon Blackburne, Mr. afterwards Dr. John Jebb, Mr. Wyvil, and other respectable characters, in endeavouring to obtain relief in matters of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. The business originated in the Confessional of Mr. Blackburne, who, afterwards, urged by his friends, drew up proposals for an application to Parliament. Many clergymen, and gentlemen in the professions of the civil law and physic, joined in the cause; but, perhaps, no one of them all was more active than Mr. Lindsey, who shall in this, and on other occasions in the sequel of this article, speak for himself.* In

they went hand in hand, and when Mr. Lindsey left Yorkshire, and settled in London, Mr. Blackburne used to say, “he had lost his right arm.”—See Blackburne's Works, vol. i. p. 48, 1804.

* The gentlemen who united in support of the application were known by the denomination of the Feathers' Tavern Association, so called from the place at which their meetings were held: and the object at which they aimed was to be permitted to hold their preferments, upon condition of merely subscri-

In the autumn of 1771, Mr. Lindsey, in a letter on this subject, to his confidential friend Mr. Jebb, says, "I own to you, Sir, I cannot but be greatly interested in a cause in which I bless God that I have an opportunity to engage, and declare myself, and for which I do not know, with the help of God, the pains or suffering that I would refuse." He then speaks of the small success he had met with in obtaining signatures to the petition; and of his unabating zeal to proceed by writing, and personal application: "I have offered (says he), and, if health be permitted, will carry, the petition to Kendal, in Westmoreland; to Newcastle, in Northumberland; to York and Wakefield; all places at a very great distance from me, and in which labours I am alone, without any assistance whatever." The result of Mr. Lindsey's long journey was the addition of a few names only to the petition: it was, however, in the end signed by about two hundred persons, and presented to Parliament on the 6th of February, 1772; but, after a long, very animated, and interesting, debate, rejected by a large majority. After this event, so unfavourable to his hopes, Mr. Lindsey writes to the same friend, "I trust our cause, the cause of truth, will be as much advantaged by their unreasonable obstinacy, as it would have been by their honest and cheerful suffrage for it." His piety on all occasions, whether in success, or under defeat, is conspicuous. "Not many of us (says he, in the same letter), I apprehend, consider the issue to which an absolute disappointment and refusal of all our just and righteous demands should naturally and consistently lead us. But this is all *Θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος*, whose will, I am sure, we shall all cheerfully do and suffer, as far as we see it to be his."

In this passage, Mr. Lindsey evidently alludes to the most important step of his life, his intended resignation. Whether his friend, at that moment, understood the full meaning of the passage, we have no means of ascertaining; but at the interval of about six or eight weeks, viz. in May, 1772, he was rather more explicit. He speaks of the dangerous concessions which a common and zealous friend was desirous to make, and of his willingness to

abandon some principles, in the hope of obtaining others: "concessions (says Mr. Lindsey) which we never can make as protestants, as I told him; and concessions which, if made, would not promote the success he seemed to expect." In the same letter, he not only animadverts warmly upon what he thought wrong in the man whom he respected and loved to the last hour of his life, but undertook a vindication of the dissenters, as decided friends to liberty of conscience, and of the claims of the clergy. He says, "from my certain knowledge, all the eminent dissenting ministers have been our most entire friends from the first of the affair: they have exerted themselves greatly to serve us."*

Mr. Lindsey had already written to another friend, now living, who has since quitted the church, upon the same subject; and in reference to it he says, "I have our cause greatly at heart, though with little power to serve it, but which I gladly exert to the utmost; and, by the blessing of God, and the full concurrence (*quæ quoque currentem incitat*) of my wife, I hope I shall be ready to run any hazard or loss to promote it." He had in a former letter referred to the zeal of Mrs. Lindsey in the same business, as one "that was ready to run any hazards for its sake."

Early in the following year the dissenters applied to Parliament for a more extended toleration to them. He heartily wished all the success they desired, as well on their own account, as thinking it might eventually be beneficial to the cause of the clergy: but at this period his hopes were not very sanguine. He felt, however, much consolation that the attempt had been made to free themselves from a yoke that had been for ages regarded by the conscientious clergy as almost too heavy to be borne. "It has

* Mr. Jebb, who at that time conceived some strong prejudices against dissenters, shortly joined issue with his friend in considering them as the real friends of liberty; for in his *Definitions* which he published early in 1774, he says, "Dissenters are protestants differing from each other by different modes of worship, and forms of discipline, but generally concurring in asserting the supremacy of their lord and master, Christ, in religious concerns, in opposition to the claims of fallible men. It is to dissenters that we are indebted for the best interpretations of the Scriptures, and the ablest defences of our faith."—See Dr. Disney's edit. of Jebb's *Works*, vol. iii. p. 256-7.

ing their belief of the Holy Scriptures, agreeably to the grand protestant principle, which is, that every thing necessary to salvation is fully contained in these Scriptures, and that they are the sole rule of faith and manners.

pleased

pleased Providence (said he), by means of the petitioners, to point out to our government a way whereby to secure the integrity, and prevent an early dereliction of principle, of the growing generation, and to make the religion of Jesus of that real use that it is in itself calculated to be of to every state. But as the remedy is rejected, the disease will grow worse and worse."

About this period, an anonymous writer, under the signature of Lælius, seems to have publicly started the subject of persons remaining in the church who could not conscientiously conform to her principles; to this Mr. Lindsey most feelingly alludes: "The subject of Lælius's last letter, may give one many a pang. I cannot say that I have been for many years a day free from uneasiness about it. Farewell."

This pathetic sentence was written, March 2, 1773, and in the following September he seems to have made up his mind decidedly on the important subject. "I think," says he, "you must have perceived in my letters, perhaps in my conversation, a dissatisfaction with our ecclesiastical impositions, and a tendency to relieve myself from them. This indeed had taken place long before our association was formed, and the execution only suspended and retarded by it, though some pleasing expectation was formed, that Providence might unexpectedly give such a turn to our endeavours, as might make me easy, or give me liberty to make myself easy. But as my chief dissatisfaction is with those trinitarian forms that pervade the whole liturgy, all hope of that kind is entirely cut off. The resolution I have formed of retiring, has been absolutely fixed for some time, and will take place in a few months. It was absolutely necessary for my own peace with God, which is to be preferred above all considerations. But I have found great difficulties and opposition already, and expect to find more. My greatest comfort and support, under God, is my wife, who is a christian indeed, and worthy of a better fate, in worldly things, than we have a prospect of; for we leave a station of ease and abundance, attended with many other agreeable circumstances. But thanks be to God, we have not given way to ease and indulgence, and can be content with little."

On the 12th of November he wrote to the prelate of his diocese, informing him of his intention to quit the church, and signifying that in a few days he should

transmit to him the deed of resignation. On the same day he wrote a long letter to Mr. Jebb, in which he says, "I have never had the least doubt from the first moment I resolved on the step I am now about to take, but that it was right, and my duty. I have had some subsequent hope too that it might serve our cause, and the cause of God's truth. I bless the God of heaven for myself, and my wife, who is destined to bear a great part of the burden, that as difficulties increase, and they must increase, the nearer the time approaches, our resolution and courage increase; and I have no doubt but the promises made to the faithful servants will be fulfilled to us, that we shall have strength proportioned to our trial, and want of it." At this time he was busy in printing his *Apology*, which he published almost immediately upon his resignation.*

The reader must have seen with what firmness, but at the same time deliberation, caution, and prudence, Mr. Lindsey acted in this important business; and nothing could exceed the satisfaction which he felt when he had accomplished the task, of which an extract from his own letter to Mr. Jebb, dated the 5th of December, 1773, will give a just idea. Speaking of the encouragement and comfort he had derived from his friend's correspondence, he adds, "if I had been opposed and condemned by all my friends; by all the world, in what I have been long meditating, and have now accomplished, I must have done it. The track of duty was so plain and straight, I must have been abandoned to every moral principle not to have gone on in it. I have no doubt, but that I shall have increasing joy in what I have done, to the latest day of my life, and I feel myself delivered from a load which has long lain heavy upon me, and at times nearly overwhelmed me. The bishop of Chester, my diocesan, has behaved with great friendship, and kindly wished and sought to have prevented my taking such a step: and the same has been endeavoured by other great friends, and various expedients proposed. But I now only wonder I did not sooner make my retreat, and I am persuaded that will be

* To this work, and also to Mr. Belsham's Sermon, we refer our readers for a more full, accurate, and interesting account of Mr. Lindsey's views and struggles at this important period of his life. The *Apology* went through four editions in a few years.

the general cry of many when they see my "Apology."

Previously to his quitting Catterick, Mr. Lindsey delivered a farewell address to his parishioners, with whom he had lived in terms of the greatest harmony and friendship: to them he states his motives in a simple and very affecting manner, pointing out the reasons why he could no longer conduct their worship, "without the guilt of continual insincerity before God, and endangering the loss of his favour for ever." Nevertheless the separation was no light thing: it cost him many a pang, and occasionally filled his mind with an almost overwhelming anxiety. "To leave," says he, "a station of ease and affluence, and to have to combat with the various straits and hardships of an uncertain world, affords but a dark prospect. But we must willingly submit to this hard lot, when not to be avoided without deserting our duty to God and his truth." He had, however, the high satisfaction of being able to appeal to his hearers in the language of the apostle, "I have coveted no man's silver, nor gold, nor apparel. In nothing have I made a gain of you, or sought to enrich myself, nor am I enriched by you at all; but what was over and above the supply of necessary wants, has been freely expended in different ways, in which it was thought might be most useful for your present benefit and future happiness. I have not sought yours, but you."

This farewell address, which was afterwards published, seems to have made some considerable impression on his parishioners, and others, among whom he distributed it freely, for he writes to his friend, that his resignation had excited a spirit of serious enquiry, not only in his own parish, but in the neighbourhood, to a pretty large extent. "The little sheet, (the farewell address)—I give away, is much sought for, and all seem to think it a sore thing that we should not be ruled by the Bible alone, and that their ministers should be put on praying to any but the true God."

Having freed himself from the shackles of an establishment, and being wholly devoted to the work of the ministry as the most useful and honourable in which he could spend his strength, he began to entertain hopes that a way might be opened by providence for that purpose. He left Catterick about the middle of December, with a view of visiting some friends in his journey to London. Among these was Dr. Cham-

bers,* rector of Achurch, in Northamptonshire, with whom he lived in habits of great friendship till the Dr. died in 1777; from his house he wrote to Mr. Jebb, and in his letter he says, "I have from the first entertained a feeble imagination that perhaps I might have an honourable coadjutor in the friend I am writing to, for an unitarian chapel, if it should meet with the patronage which some promise it." Mr. Jebb, however, took a different course; he resigned his situation in the university, and his livings in the church, and studied physic, which he successfully practised till his death, in 1786.† Of the resignation of Mr. Lindsey there would be many opinions as to its expediency, and that it excited much discussion, the publications, and even the daily papers of the period will furnish abundant proof. From these we might extract many passages to his honour, but it will be sufficient if we transcribe the sentiments of one gentleman then in the church, but who afterwards made a similar sacrifice. "Of Mr. Lindsey's resignation, I have ever from the first entertained but one uniform idea; degenerate and unprincipled as is our age, his virtue must be admired; the extraordinary circumstances of his case will call, and even steal upon the attention of the people, and who must cease to be christians, if they, feeling for him, feel not for the gospel."

Mr. Lindsey arrived in London in January, 1774, where he met with some valuable friends who cheerfully and zealously patronized the idea of opening a place of worship, devoted entirely to unitarian principles. The difficulty was, in finding a place that should be respectable and commodious, and at the same time free from any heavy expences, which at that period could not be well borne by those who embarked in the undertaking. A room of this kind in a few weeks offered itself in Essex-street, in the Strand, which was immediately taken and fitted up for the purpose. Obstacles of a new kind now presented themselves; much time was lost, and many unsuccessful efforts

* This gentleman officiated in the church till his death, but he took the liberty of altering the service to his own views, so as to render it, says Mr. Lindsey, "entirely conformable to the scripture model, and unitarian." See Lindsey's *Historical View*, page 486—92.

† See the *Works, &c.* of John Jebb, M.D.F.R.S. with *Memoirs of the Life of the Author*, by the Rev. Dr. Disney, 3 vols. 8vo. were

were made in obtaining a licence. Some of his more eager friends wished Mr. Lindsey to proceed without waiting for a legal title to assemble; but Mr. Lee, afterwards his Majesty's solicitor general, who was his most ardent friend, dissuaded him from such a step; assuring him, at the same time, that if, upon any pretence, a refusal was given by the magistrates, he would move the court of king's-bench for a mandamus. Renewed applications were made, but without effect, till Mr. Lee himself went to Hicks's-hall. "He came," says Mr. Lindsey, "like a lion; desired to see the entry that had been given into court to licence a place of worship for a society of dissenters: he was sorry such unusual obstructions had been put to so legal a demand: he understood that it had been said by some, that the justices had a discretionary power in such cases: they were mistaken, they were merely official; and if they refused, a mandamus from the King's-Bench should compel them: he hoped, however, that the great Magna Charta of the religious liberties of Englishmen, was not now going to be attacked." The justices admitted they had no discretionary power; but something being said with regard to the doctrine to be preached, and the minister to officiate, "he told them these were subsequent facts and matters of enquiry: that the house of worship was the object before them, and they were bound to make a record of it. To this they at length assented, and the certificate was ordered to be delivered the next week. For this Mr. Lee did not think it necessary to wait, and on the following Sunday, April 17, 1774, the temporary chapel devoted to the worship of One God only, in Essex-street, was opened, by Mr. Lindsey. The sermon preached on the occasion was immediately published, to which was added an account of the reformed liturgy, on the plan of the late Dr. Samuel Clarke, made use of in the chapel. The sermon, which may still be had at the publishers, contained a summary of the reasons for separating from the church; and it is deserving of observation, that in opening this chapel, it was wholly with a view of affording an opportunity to persons who might hold sentiments similar to those of the preacher, of worshipping God alone: this he avowed most explicitly, "far," says he, page 21, "will it be from my purpose, ever to treat of controversial matters from this place, though something in vindication of our present conduct and right of assembling

ourselves here together, was judged proper to be laid before you." Shortly after, he found it necessary to abandon this plan: he found himself as a city set on a hill, every eye was upon him, and a thousand charges brought against him as attempting to undermine real christianity; he was obliged therefore to vindicate occasionally from the pulpit, the principles which he had espoused, and to shew that those were the principles of his master Christ. To subvert established errors, he was under the necessity of pointing out what was the truth, as professed by the first followers and apostles of Christ. Let not then this excellent man be charged with violating his word, by occasionally delivering discourses on topics that he meant originally to discuss only through the medium of the press. Circumstances which he did not foresee, and against which he could not provide, rendered it absolutely necessary that he should plead the cause of truth from the spot where his voice was ever listened to with affection and delight.

Mr. Lindsey now felt all the satisfaction in his new pursuits that he could have anticipated; he speaks again and again with rapture of the pleasure which he felt in being disentangled from human creeds: and in reference to his success, he says, with that spirit of modesty which ever accompanied all that he said, and every effort which he made, "I have met with respect more than I could expect or deserve, and friends who have contributed to defray the expences of fitting up, rent, &c. &c. of our chapel: much of this has been from strangers, most of them dissenters." In the same letter he writes, "I am now a dissenter myself, and so far more at liberty than I was: and I am happy in it; nay, I would say to you, I glory in it."

The extracts that have been transcribed from Mr. Lindsey's letters to his bosom friend, will exhibit, it is presumed, in a more striking manner than any description, the bent and tenour of his mind in the most trying scenes of his life. His way was now comparatively smooth, and, in the high estimation of friends, of the first rank in society, and of the first talents in the state and in literature, he might be said to begin to reap the fruits of his disinterestedness and integrity.

We have now only to notice very briefly, the works which he has left behind him. His Apology was published soon after his arrival in London; this we have already noticed, and shall only observe, that in the preface to the edition published in 1782,

1782, he avows that he had seen no reason for altering his opinions, respecting the chief object of the work, and cause of relinquishing his benefice and withdrawing himself entirely from the established worship of the church of England. For in reading the sacred writings, fresh conviction continually poured in upon him, and still more confirmed him in his persuasion that divine worship is to be paid, and prayer offered to the one, living and true God, the father only, and not to Jesus Christ or any other person.

The Apology was followed by a still larger volume, entitled, "A Sequel to the Apology," which was intended as well to reply to his various opponents, as to establish and vindicate the leading doctrines which he professed, and on account of which he had given up his preferment. This was published in 1776. In the year 1778, he was enabled by the assistance of friends, to build the chapel in Essex-street, and to purchase the ground on which it stands: here the worship of the one living God, in opposition to all other worship, has been successfully conducted for thirty years and upwards.

Till the summer of 1793, Mr. Lindsey himself, with the aid of his friend Dr. Disney, conducted the services of the place. He then resigned the whole into the hands of his able coadjutor, notwithstanding the earnest wishes of his hearers that he should continue a part of the services: to his friends he acknowledged a sense of their kindness, and also to Dr. Disney, who had readily and handsomely offered to perform all the duty that he was unable to discharge himself; but he chose rather to make his retreat while he was in the full possession of his faculties, to meet, as he expresses it, "the unavoidable infirmities of nature, in a private station. And if I may not be wholly useless therein, it will complete the innumerable blessings with which my life has been crowned, of which the greatest of all, is a capacity and opportunity of being serviceable to others, in promoting the cause of truth and virtue."

The life of this excellent man could not be useless; till he had attained his eightieth year, he did not cease to instruct by his pen, though he had chosen to retire from the pulpit. In the year 1802 he published his last work, entitled, "Conversations on the Divine Government, shewing that every thing is from God, and for good to all." The object of this work was, as its title imports, to vindicate his maker from those gloomy notions which are too often attached to

his providence, and to shew that the government of this world is the wisest that could have been adopted, and that the evils and distresses of life are not permitted, but for the good of all. It must be acknowledged that a work of a better tendency could not have been left as the last legacy of a christian minister; on that account it has been reprinted by "the Unitarian Society, for promoting christian knowledge by the distribution of books." Of this society, which was instituted in 1791, Mr. Lindsey was, we believe, the principal founder, and in it he took a most active part till within a very few years of his death. His subscriptions to its support have been not merely liberal, but munificent. Wherever, indeed, there was an apparent opportunity of promoting rational christianity, he was ever active, ever bountiful: many places of worship have been greatly indebted to his beneficence for their continued existence; and many young men, training for the ministry, he has assisted with salutary support. To the "Unitarian Fund," a society formed especially with a view of propagating unitarian principles among the general classes of society, he was a zealous friend, and derived much satisfaction from hearing of its success which the periodical reports of the committee announced.

We shall at the close of this article give a list of all that Mr. Lindsey has published, but we must not in this place omit his "Historical View of the State of Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, from the Reformation to our own Times." This work contains much interesting matter; of the opinions, the exertions, and the sufferings (where persecution was the result of enquiry and action) of Socinus, of Biddle, of Firmin, of Emlyn, of Clarke, of Hoadly, and of Sir Isaac Newton, we have ample, and very instructive accounts; and towards the close of the volume, the cases of modern Unitarians, clergymen who sacrificed on the altar of conscience, their preferments, their comfort, and, in many cases, their best friends, are briefly detailed, and which are entitled to the consideration of every lover of truth and rational religion. The names here particularly brought forward are those of Dr. Robertson, Dr. John Jebb, Dr. Chambers, Mr. Tyrwhit, Mr. Evanson,* Mr. Maty, Mr. Harries, and Dr. Disney.

* For a particular account of the life and writings of this gentleman, see *Monthly Magazine*, vol. xx. p. 477.

Among controversial writers, Mr. Lindsey takes a very respectable place, as his Dissertations, the Preface to his Sequel, his *Vindiciæ Priestleianæ*, and his Examination of Robinson's Plea for the Divinity of Christ, will shew. By the reasoning of this last, Mr. Robinson, we are told, was induced to change his sentiments respecting the person of Christ.*

In every character of life which this excellent man sustained, he acted his part with honour, integrity, and the highest respectability; and his memory will be cherished to the last hour of life by those who had the happiness of being admitted to his society and friendship, and thousands, enlightened by his works, and stimulated by his excellent example, to shake off the slavery of erroneous opinions respecting the most important doctrines of religion, shall rise up and call him blessed. Of him, if of any man, we may safely affirm, that "the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." Others equally devout, equally humble, equally persevering, will be forgotten, when the name of Theophilus Lindsey shall be held in high estimation; because to humility, piety, and perseverance, he added a courageous avowal of the truth; he bore a public testimony to the Unity of his God, at the hazard of all. Others must be esteemed and honoured for following his example; but he had appeared first in the contest, he had smoothed the difficulties and beat down the rough places. He could not foresee whether the cruel laws, still existing on our statute book, should not hurl their vengeance against the first man that opened a place of worship avowedly in opposition to the doctrines which those laws were intended to guard and uphold. But he had counted the costs, and was, as we have seen from his own letters, prepared for any, and every event, however trying, however afflicting. He ever acted upon the principles which his last publication justifies and defends, that the dispensations of heaven are always right, and that suffering and pain cannot be inflicted but for the wisest purposes; hence having seen his duty he could not diverge from its path. By this principle he was actuated to the latest period of life; being on his death-bed, and in great pain, which he mentioned with perfect patience and meekness, a friend standing by him observed, your favourite maxim, Sir, "Whatever is, is right," will no doubt

support you. "No," said the dying saint, with an animation that lighted up his countenance, "Whatever is, is *BEST*." This was the last sentence he was able distinctly to articulate, which proved that his faculties were still clear and vigorous; that his trust in God was unabated; and that what he had preached to others, through a long life, was able to support, to comfort, and exhilarate the preacher himself at the last trying moment of death, which happened Nov. 3, 1808.

The remains of this excellent man were interred in Bunhill Fields, on Friday the 11th, according to his own express directions, in the most private manner possible. Had it been permitted, multitudes would gladly have shewn him their last tribute of respect, by attending the funeral.

List of the works published by the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey.

1. Farewell Address for resigning the Vicarage of Catterick, 1773. 6d.
2. An Apology for resigning the Vicarage of Catterick, 1774. 3s.
3. A Sermon, preached at the opening of the Chapel in Essex street in the Strand, April 17, 1774. 1s.
4. A Sequel to the Apology, 1776. 6s.
5. A Sermon, preached in Essex street, on opening the new Chapel, May 29, 1778.
6. Two Dissertations; 1. On the Preface to St. John's Gospel. 2. On Praying to Christ, 1779. 2s. 6d.
7. The Catechist; or, an Enquiry concerning the only true God, and Object of Worship, 1781. 1s. 6d.
8. An Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, 1783. 6s. 6d.
9. An Examination of Mr. Robinson's Plea for the Divinity of Christ, 1785. 3s. 6d.
10. *Vindiciæ Priestleianæ*; an Address to the Students of Oxford and Cambridge, 1788. 4s.
11. A Second Address to the Same, 1790. 4s.
12. A List of False Readings and Mis-translations of the Scriptures, which contribute to support the great error concerning Jesus Christ, 1790. 1s. 6d.
13. Conversations on Christian Idolatry. 1791. 3s.
14. A Sermon on Prayer, &c. 1793. 6d.
15. A Sermon, on resigning the pastoral office at Essex street. 1793. 6d.
16. Conversations on the Divine Government, showing that every thing is from God, and for good to all. 4s.
17. The Book of Common Prayer Reformed, according to the plan of Dr. Samuel Clarke, for the use of the chapel in Essex-street. 4s.

* See vol. 1, p. 143, of Robinson's Miscellaneous Works, 4 vols. 8vo. 1807.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

GREGORIO PAULI.

GREGORIO PAULI, a native of Brescz, in Poland, was settled, in 1555, as an Unitarian minister at Wola, and at Cracow from 1560 to 1566. Preaching there in his church on Trinity-Sunday, lightning struck the building; which accident his vanity interpreted as a miraculous intimation that he was to be the subverter of the blasphemous and impious doctrine of the Trinity. He wrote many tracts against it; and valued so highly the efficacy of his anti-trinitarian zeal, that he got a great picture painted, in which Luther was represented demolishing the roof of a temple, Calvin the walls, and he the foundation. That temple was the church of Rome. The idea of the epitaph of Socinus was plainly borrowed from this caricature picture. Gregorio Pauli died in 1591: but neither his *Tabula de Trinitate*, nor his *Turris Babel*, nor his *Antidotum*, nor his *Epistola monitoria*, and its successors, nor his *De Antichristi Deo essentia personato*, nor his *Explicatio initii Evangelii Johannis*, nor his *Judicium de invocando Jesu Christo*, nor his Reply to Palæologus, nor his Vernacular Catechism, nor his *Tractatus de Regno Christi millenario*, nor his *Interpretatio verborum Pauli, I. Cor. viii. 6*, nor even his Anti-calvinist poetic satire, which begins,

Maximus errorum quot sunt, quotque ante
fuerant,
Quot vel erunt, Calvine, tuus deprenditur
error:

have secured to his name the permanent gratitude of an admiring universe, or even a regular article in the biographic dictionaries. The Unitarians ought to compile a literary Onomasticon of their own: that such industrious efforts may at least be remembered, where they will be approved. Let us hope he has laboured for eternity, if not for immortality.

SENTIMENT OF DIDEROT.

We ought not, says Diderot, in his tenth *Pensée philosophique*, to imagine the Deity as too good or too severe. Justice is a mid-line between the excesses of clemency and of cruelty: as purgatory is a medium between impunity and everlasting punishment.

PUN.

The French word for puns is *calembours* : and do not all nations call 'em poor?

MYSTICISM.

The exaggerations of mysticism sometimes caricature what they strive to colossalize. Thus Jeremy Taylor speaking of the Nativity, says: the Virgin Mary childed on her knees, that she might bring forth her maker in the act of adoring him.

LOCKE.

To honour the illustrious dead, is to motive analogous excellence among the living. A monument for Locke has recently been proposed, and the subscription will no doubt be liberally patronized among the Whigs and Unitarians, whose political and religious sentiments owe diffusion and authority to his writings. His are rare merits, who taught philosophy to be pious, religion to be rational, and liberty not to fear a military king.

SWIFT.

The writings of Swift are uniformly hostile to the cause of religious liberty. Not content with the actual privileges of the Bucerists, he gravely numbers it among our political absurdities, to have intrusted the right of voting for members of parliament to persons not of the established persuasion.

EPITAPHS.

It would be an useful occupation for our poets to compose short and hitting epitaphs for the tombs of the celebrated dead. The epitaph is the most instructive part of the memorial; it wanders every where; while the monumental bust, or statue, the emblems which designate, and the relievos which record, the actions of the buried, are known only to those who go in pilgrimage to the grave.

The most natural form of epitaph seems to be an address from the manes of the deceased to the survivors. As in this inscription for the tomb of a wife who died young, and who is supposed to apostrophize her husband.

Immatura peris; sed tu felicior, annos

Vive tuos, conjux optime, vive meos.

But the chief excellence of an epitaph consists in its being strikingly and exclusively applicable to the interred individual: nor ought it to be too long for remembrance. Such was the line proposed for Alexander's coffin,

Sufficit huic tumulus cui non suffecerat orbis,
and that for Franklin's bust,

Eripuit fulmen cælo, sceptrumque tyrannis,

or

or that for an embellishing painter,
Striving with Nature, what he drew
Was fairer and more lasting too.

SECOND EDITION OF A PUN.

The Unitarians are preaching sermons
in behalf of a clergyman deprived of his
benefice for professing their opinions:
On this *Stone* they would found their
church.

INSTANCE OF THE BATHOS.

In Addison's Ode for Saint Cecilia's
Day, the following indecorous distich oc-
curs:—

Th' Almighty listens to a tuneful tongue,
And seems well-pleas'd and courted with a
song.

It is easy to find bad, it is not easy to find
good poetry in Addison's works. The
letter from Italy, and Cato, contain his
best passages. Even his prose, which
was avowedly despised by Swift, has been
over-rated by Johnson. A small volume
would comprize all his beauties.

DOMESTICITY OF ARIOSTO.

Ariosto had a great contempt for tra-
velling; in one of his satires he says:

Che vuol andare a torno, a torno vada,
Vegga Inghilterra, Ungheria, Francia e Spag-
na;

A me piace habitar la mia contrada,
Vista ho Toscana, Lombardia, Romagna.

He seems to think the whole civilized
world comprized in Italy.

SALMONET.

John Monteath, minister of Duding-
ston, in Scotland, emigrated to France, at
a time when Cardinal Richelieu was prime
minister to Lewis the XIVth. Having
gained access to the cardinal, in order to
obtain employment, he was asked by his
eminence to what family he belonged, in
the ancient kingdom of Scotland, which
for many ages had been in close alliance
with the grand monarch's dominions. To
this enquiry the prudent Scot, whose fa-
ther was a poor fisherman in the *salmon*
trade, somewhere below Stirling, on the
Forth, replied with great composure, that
he pertained to the ancient and noble fa-
mily of Monteith, of Monteith, in the
province of Perth. Richelieu request-
ing to know farther as to the particular
branch of that family, was answered that
he belonged to the Monteiths of *Sal-*
mon net. The cardinal's look expressed
his ignorance with regard to *this* illustri-
ous branch of the family of Monteith:
but the parson's claim to nobility was
never after called in question, and he re-
tained the title *De Salmonet*, by which

he was distinguished in his literary pro-
ductions, till the day of his death.

VENERABLE BFDE.

He was never called so during his life.
The term was brought in by those who
quoted his writings. By the Ciceroni of
his chamber, chair, &c. in the north, ve-
nerable was first turned into *admirable*,
and *admirable* into *admiral*; and accord-
ing to Grose, his chair, engraved in the
Antiquarian Repertory, has been exhi-
bited as *Admiral Bede's* chair.

SPANISH CHARACTER.

The following extracts relative to the
Spanish character are at this moment of
some interest. They are drawn from
a very curious work, by Peter Heylin, his
“*Cosmography*,” the first great system of
geography presented to the English pub-
lic, about 150 years ago. The Spanish
national character has been stationary;
and their ancient patience, and invinci-
ble spirit, will probably be traced, and
made eminently manifest, in the present
race of Spanish patriots.

The French character has somewhat
changed, from the circumstance of the
singular genius who commands them;
but doubtless, though they have hitherto
retained their rapid conquests, their na-
tural genius will one day discover itself
by its old vacillations. Reverses have
not yet reached them; but a defensive
war on the part of the Spaniards, if they
are unanimous, may bring them. Of the
French, Heylin writes, “The ancient
Gaul was quick-witted, of a sudden and
nimble apprehension, but withal very
rash and hare-brained; of vehement af-
fections, and precipitate in all their ac-
tions, as well military as civil; falling on
like a clap of thunder, and presently go-
ing off in smoke. ‘*Primus impetus ma-*
ior quam virorum, secundus minor quam
feminarum,’ at the first attack greater
than men, at the second less than wo-
men! was their character in the time of
Florus, the historian. There is much of
the old Gaul still left among them.”

“Take a comparison, homely, I must
confess, but to the life expressing the na-
ture of the French, compared with the
Dutch and Spanish, in matters of war.
The French is said to be like a *flea*,
quickly skipping into a country, and soon
leaping out of it; the Dutch is said to be
like a *louse*, slowly mastering a place, and
as slowly, yet at last, driven out of their
hold. The Spaniard is said to be like a
crab, which being once crept into a place,
is so rooted there, that nothing but the
extremity of violence can fetch him out
again.

again. The Spaniards will endure all possible hardships, before they will part with any thing they are possessed of.

"In reference to the French, it is said, that the French are wiser than they seem, and the Spaniards wiser than they are. In matters of war, the Spaniards are observed to be generally too heavy, slow, and dull; the French too heady and precipitate; the one losing as many fair occasions by delays, as the other overthroweth by too much haste. Between them both they make one good soldier, who, according to the present opportunities, is to make use of the spur of courage, or the bit of respite."

In his account of France, he describes the implacable enmities and unrelenting jealousies which have always existed between the two nations; and this may amuse the speculatist.

"There is not greater contrariety of temper, carriage, and affections, betwixt any two nations in the world, than is betwixt these neighbours, parted no otherwise from one another than by passable hills. The one sociable and discursive, the other reserved and full of thought; the one so open, that you cannot hire him to keep a secret; the other so close,

that all the rhetoric in the world cannot get it out of him. Next in their fashion and apparel: the French wears his hair long, the Spaniard short; the French goes thin and open to the very shirt, as if there were continual summer; the Spaniard so wrapt up, and close, as if all were winter. The French begins to button downwards, and the Spanish upwards; the last always constant in his fashion, the first intent so much on nothing as new fancies of apparel. The French walk fast, as if pursued on an arrest; the Spaniard slowly, as if newly come out of a quartan ague. The French go in clusters, the Spaniards but by two and two at the most. The French sings and danceth as he walks, the Spaniard in a grave and solemn posture, as if he were going in a procession.

"Of the two different humours, that of the Spaniards seems to be the more appropriate. The Neapolitans, Millensis, and Sicilians, who have had trial of both nations, chuse rather to submit themselves to the proud and severe yoke of the Spaniards, than the *lusts and insolencies of the French, not sufferable by men of even and well-balanced spirits.*"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON INDEPENDENCE,

FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGIA.

[By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, Esq.]

I DO not ask some costly vest to wear,
But one which just may shelter from the air;

And while I taste the pleasures of the Muse,
The pomp of rich men's tables I refuse;
To wealth that feeds the flatt'rer and the knave

I scorn to stoop, and own myself its slave;
For tho' my board with less profusion shine,
Its homely dish proves liberty is mine.

ODE TO DELIA,

WRITTEN IN THE SPRING OF 1797.

By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, Esq.

AGAIN returns on genial wing,
The lover's season, gentle Spring,
And hails the youthful year;
Now o'er the meads the zephyrs play,
And gently cool the burning day
With their refreshing air.

All seems, my Delia, to invite
To rural pleasure and delight,
On yonder daisy'd green;

The swains, in artless lays, complain
To Venus and her sportive train,
While evening gilds the scene.

My fair, why shall we linger here,
And not to happy vales repair,
While gentle Hesper reigns?
There let us seek a dark retreat,
Where trees and clasping ivy meet,
And chant our sylvan lays.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUTURE DESOLATION OF THE STATES OF BARBARY.

By COLONEL HUMPHREYS,*

AN AMERICAN POET.

'TIS done—behold the uncheery prospects rise,
Unwonted glooms the silent coasts surprise;
The heavens with sable clouds are overcast,
And death-like sounds ride on the hollow blast;
The rank grass rustling to the passing gale;
E'en now of men the cheerful voices fail.

* This gentleman has been considered by American writers as "little inferior to the best poets of Britain."

No

No busy marts appear, no crowded ports,
 No rural dances, and no splendid courts;
 In halls, so late with feasts and music
 crown'd,
 No revels sport, nor mirthful symbols sound.
 Fastidious pomp, how are thy pageants fled!
 How sleep the haughty in their lowly bed!
 Where the fair garden bloom'd, the thorn
 succeeds,
 'Mid noxious brambles, and envenom'd weeds.
 O'er fallow plains no vagrant flocks are seen
 To print with tracks, or crop the dewy
 green;
 The Plague, where thousands felt his mortal
 stings,
 In vacant air his shafts promiscuous flings;
 There walks in darkness, thirsting still for
 gore,
 And raves unsated round the desert shore.
 The sandy waste, th' immeasurable heath,
 Alone are prowld by animals of death.
 Here tawny lions guard their gory den,
 There birds of prey usurp the haunts of men;
 Thro' dreary wilds a mournful echo calls
 From mouldering towers and desolated walls;
 Where the wan light through broken win-
 dows gleams,
 The fox looks out, the boding raven screams;
 While trembling travellers, in wild amaze,
 On wrecks of state, and piles of ruin gaze.

LINES,

WRITTEN AT KENILWORTH CASTLE,
 WARWICKSHIRE.

HERE whilst I linger midst the mouldering
 pile,
 The fallen archways, and the fretted aisle,
 And pensive view, with mind intent to scan
 The short-lived glories of unthinking man,
 Thy crumbling walls, where many a ruin'd
 tower
 Gives kindly shelter to the straggling flower,
 And many a child, escaped from school to
 play,
 Pursues its gambols in the sunny ray,
 Sad sinks my heart, to think how chang'd
 the scene,
 Since courtly Leicester led the virgin Queen
 With all her train, to grace his festive halls,
 And loud rejoicings shook the massy walls:
 Then spoke the clarion loud, the trumpet
 bray'd,
 Sweet sang the choir, and soft the minstrel's
 play'd;
 Now sadly trembling, sighs the whispering
 breeze,
 And sinks in gentle murmurs o'er the trees.
 There where the Gothic windows' long array,
 Enwreathed with ivy, scarce admits the day,
 The banquet stood: and many a stripling
 page,
 And many a trusty squire of riper age,
 Submissive gave, to crown their rising gloe,
 The sparkling goblet on his bended knee.

Great was the feast, with kingly pride dis-
 play'd,
 The gorgeous pageant and the high parade;
 Bright beamed the lamps, enchanting strains
 resound,
 Knights' tales of love, and jesters' jokes
 went round.
 Now hush'd their mirth! the moping owl
 alone
 Pours to the moon her solitary moan:
 The wint'ry blast its driving torrents pours,
 And groans and thunders thro' the trembling
 towers.
 When great Eliza's gracious smile beheld
 Th' aspiring favourite, high his bosom
 swell'd,
 And little deemed he, man so soon should
 see
 Laid low in dust the mighty pageantry.
 But turn, my Muse, a sadder theme pursue:
 The royal Edward's gloomy dungeon view:
 Here, ere to Berkely's lofty walls he went,
 Full many a sigh his tortur'd bosom rent,
 He steeps his chains in unavailing tears,
 And wrapt in frantic woe, the howling blast
 he hears:
 And now autumnal breezes seem to bring
 The groans and anguish of the captive king.
 But hark! the trumpet's clang, the thun-
 dering drums,
 And shouts proclaim, "Victorious Cromwell
 comes:"
 Then the loud cannon, with rebellious
 sound,
 Shakes the huge pile, and spreads destruction
 round:
 Vain is the ponderous gateway's guardian
 power,
 And vain the bulk of Caesar's mighty tower:
 Long lasts the siege, and rock the crumbling
 walls,
 Till, quite o'erwhelm'd, the tottering fabric
 falls.
 Should man with power, with pomp of wealth
 elate,
 Exult and glory in his high estate,
 Here let the proud one turn, and start to
 see
 The sad remains of fallen majesty,
 And stamp those truths upon his conscious
 heart,
 Thy faded glories, Kenilworth, impart.
 Sept. 1808. C. H.

AN ODE, UPON INDOLENCE,

BY THE REV. JOHN PROCTOR, LATE
 OF TRINITY HALL, COLLEGE, CAM-
 BRIDGE.

I DO not woo thy presence, Indolence!
 Goddess, I would not rank
 A vot'ry in thy train;

I do not ask to wear thy fett'ring flowers,
 Thy languid cheek displays
 No sunny hues of health;

There

There is no radiance in thy listless eye,
 No active joy that fires
 Its sudden glance with life :
 I do not wish upon thy downy couch,
 As in a conscious dream,
 To doze away the hours.
 But, to thy sister, Leisure, I would pour
 The supplicating pray'r,
 And woo her air benign :
 Nymph, on whose sunny cheek, the hue of
 health
 Blooms, like the ruddy fruit
 Matur'd by southern rays ;
 Whose eye-beam sparkles, to the speaking
 heart,
 Like the reflected noon
 Quick glancing on the waves.
 Her would I pray, that not for ever thus
 Th' ungentle voice of Toil
 Might claim my daily task.
 So should my hand a votive temple rear,
 Through many a distant age,
 That Liberty should stand.
 Long should the stately monument pro-
 claim
 That no ungrateful heart,
 Leisure ! receiv'd thy boon.

TO A FRIEND,

WHO HAD FALLEN IN LOVE.

IN ANSWER.

HOW strange is Love ! to make man sigh,
 To change his nature, and to die ;
 Welcome indignity and toil,
 To gain the mock'ry of a smile !
 How strong is Love, the inbred soul
 And all its passions to controul ;
 To soothe the stubborn, tame the wild,
 And make the wise the veriest child !
 Credulity herself will stare,
 If truth reluctantly declare
 That he whose name pervades the globe
 Would hide him in a woman's robe :
 That he whose eye delights to scan
 Vast nature's fair, harmonious plan ;
 That he would dwindle to a fly,
 And on a lady's toilet die.
 Would stoop her vanity to raise,
 By showing, mirror-like, her face ;
 As water, act the menial play,
 To wash her hands—be thrown away.
 As *sheep* ! to bear the thriftless load
 Of woman's whims along the road
 Of life, that mourns its shorten'd line,
 And pants for liberty divine.
 Say, shall the Muse, that treads the spheres,
 Be found inglorious, and in tears,
 Humming a piteous note to woman,
 Feeblest of all on earth that's human ;
 Fluttering like insect round her beauty,
 Till burnt, her wings forget her duty,
 She weeps her abdicated fame,
 Expiring in the treach'rous flame ?

No ! 'tis unworthy of the mind,
 Enlarged, enlightened, and refined,
 Contracting all its noblest powers,
 To languish in Idalian bowers.

Go travel in the bright career
 To holy Science, justly dear ;
 Cease to bewail a woman's charms,
 See truth immortal wooes thee to her arms.
Banks of the Esk.

EPIGRAM,

IN PAUPERIEM.

SI cantat vacuus coram latrone viator,
 Cantandi saltem gaudia Pauper habet :
 Sed mihi, cui vacuo nunquam vidisse la-
 trones
 Accidit, ex omni tempore Cantus abest.
Ippollitis, Herts, September 8, 1808.

THE OTAHEITAN MOURNER.

[Peggy Stewart was the daughter of an Ota-
 heitan Chief, and married to one of the
 Mutineers of the Bounty. On Stewart's
 being seized and carried away in the Pan-
 dora Frigate, Peggy fell into a rapid decay,
 and in two months died of a broken heart,
 leaving an infant daughter, who is still liv-
 ing.]

FROM the isle of the distant ocean
 My white Love came to me ;

I led the weary stranger
 Beneath the spreading tree.
 With white and yellow blossoms
 I strew'd his pillow there ;
 And watch'd his bosom's heaving,
 So gentle and so fair.

Before I knew his language,
 Or he could talk in mine,
 We vow'd to love each other,
 And never to resign.
 O then 'twas lovely watching
 The sparkling of his eyes ;
 And learn the white man's greeting,
 And answer all his sighs.

I taught my constant white Love
 To play upon the wave,
 To turn the storm to pleasure,
 And the curling surge to brave.
 How pleasant was our sporting,
 Like dolphins on the tide ;
 To drive beneath the billow,
 Or the rolling surf to ride.

To summer groves I led him,
 Where fruit hangs in the sun ;
 We linger'd by the fountains,
 That murmur as they run.
 By the verdant islands sailing,
 Where the crested sea-birds go ;
 We heard the dash of the distant spray,
 And saw through the deeps the sunbeams
 play,
 In the coral bow'rs below.

And

And when my Lover, weary,
To our woodland couch would creep,
I sang the song that pleas'd him,
And crown'd his lids with sleep.
My kindred much would wonder,
The white man's love to see;
And Otaheitan maidens
Would often envy me.

Yet when my white Love's forehead
Would sadden with despair,
I knew not why the cold drops
Should start and quiver there.
I knew not why in slumber
His heart should tremble so;
Or lock'd in love's embraces,
How doubt and fear could grow.

'Till o'er the bounding billow
The angry chieftains came;
They seized my wretched lover,
They mock'd my anguish'd claim.
In iron bands they bound him,
I flew his fate to share;
They tore him from my clasping,
And threw me to despair.

Are white men unrelenting,
So far to cross the sea;
Their chieftain's wrongs revenging,
To tear my love from me?

Are Otaheitan bosoms
No refuge for the brave;
Can exile nor repentance
A wretched lover save?
No more the Heiva's dancing,
My mournful steps will suit;
As when to the torch-light glancing,
And beating to the flute.
No more my braided tresses
With smiling flow'rs shall bloom;
Nor blossom rich in beauty
Shall lend its sweet perfume.

All by the sounding ocean
I sit me down and mourn,
In hopes his chieftains may pardon him,
And speed my Love's return.
Can he forget his Peggy,
That soothed his cares to rest?
Can he forget the baby,
That smiles upon her breast?

I wish the fearful warning
Would bind my woes in sleep!
And I were a little bird, to chase
My lover o'er the deep!
Or if my wounded spirit
In the death-canoe would rove,
I'd bribe the wind and pitying wave,
To speed me to my Love!
Birmingham.

P. M. J.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

The Grave; a Poem by Blair, illustrated by Twelve Etchings, executed by Louis Schiavonetti, from the original Inventions of William Blake. 1808.

THE series of engravings which is given under this title, in illustration of the well known poem of *The Grave*, forms one of the most singular works ever published in England. In respect to the executive merits of the designs, there is considerable correctness and knowledge of form in the drawing of the various figures; the grouping is frequently pleasing, and the composition well arranged; some of them have even an air of ancient art, which would not have disgraced the Roman school. In the ideal part, or that which is supposed to connect them with the poem, there is a wildness of fancy and eccentricity, that leave the poet at a very considerable distance. Some are, perhaps, exceptionable; such as, *The Soul exploring the Recesses of the Grave*, represented by a female figure bearing a small light in her hand; and the *Soul rejoining the Body*, under the same ap-

pearance of a female rushing downwards to meet the embraces of the body which she had left. It is almost needless to say, these are images, or conceptions rather, which admit of no just graphic representations. *Death's Door* is the best of the series.

The author of these designs is an engraver of no mean talents in his art, and is said to receive the conceptions of them from "Visions bright," which, like the Muse of Milton—

"Visit his slumbers nightly, or when morn
Purples the East."

A portrait of Mr. Blake is prefixed to the publication, etched with spirit, from a picture by *Philips*. The head is finished with the graver, and is an excellent specimen of art, in the utmost degree creditable to Schiavonetti, by whose hand it is executed. The engraving indeed is, throughout the whole series, highly commendable. The work is accompanied by a warm and eloquent panegyric from the pen of Fuseli, the learned keeper of the Royal Academy.

Portrait

Portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, from a Head drawn by T. Lawrence, R. A. Engraved by Caroline Watson.

This is an admirably just resemblance of a truly admirable woman, alike eminent for her piety and her learning. It is a familiar representation, giving the idea of her as she appeared in the general company of her friends.

The engraving is in the *stippling* method, and has great merit.

Monument of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

The monument voted by parliament to the memory of this illustrious and lamented commander, is newly erected in its destined situation, viz. under the large window in the south-west transept of St. Paul's cathedral. It is composed of a group of figures larger than common life, and consisting of *The General*, fainting in battle from loss of blood, and falling from his horse, but his fall arrested or caught by a *Highland soldier*, who is represented in the action of running by the side of the horse, to keep pace with his speed, and receiving his dying general in his arms. Beneath the elevated feet of the horse is also a *dying soldier*, grasping a French standard.

The reader will perceive from the above description, that the composition of this monument is simply historical without introduction of allegory. The only emblematic ornament is a pair of sphinxes, placed at the base of the pedestal, one on each side of the monument, and indicative of the country in which the hero conquered and fell.

The principal group in this composition is certainly one of the happiest which has yet occupied a place in the cathedral of our city. Every part bears the air of nature, and every part excites interest. The faithful Highlander is a well studied figure, the dress is judiciously arranged for the display of the action, and the energy of the attitude is without any disagreeable distortion of the limbs. The posture and countenance of the fainting hero are sufficiently explanatory of his actual condition, without attempting any romantic grandeur of expression, and equally without grimace or caricature.

The pedestal of the monument designed to contain the inscription is placed on a basement, which elevates the whole group somewhat above the eye of the spectator, and by this elevation the upper part of General Abercrombie's figure, and the head of the Highlander receive

a strong light from the window; a circumstance which produces an excellent effect, by shewing more particularly the principal points of expression. This happiness of effect was, however, in danger of being taken away by the disapprobation of the *Committee of Taste*, who, it seems, were indignant at Mr. M——e, the surveyor of the building, for having raised the base on which the monument stands above the height at first projected by the sculptor. It is to be hoped the committee have by this time *taste* enough to perceive that the mistake was a fortunate one, especially as the basement is now connected with the corresponding lines in the sides of the transept. *Westmacott* is the sculptor.

The horse being a subordinate feature of this monument, needs not to be noticed. The *sphinxes* are somewhat deficient in sterling Egyptian character. The paltry addition of a flimsy leather, or paper bridle, and a shabby bit in the mouth of the horse, it is to be hoped, is merely designed to be temporary. If the horse may not be poetically left without a bridle, the workmanship should be in the same materials with the rest of the monument.

Wilkie, whose talents have been so much more liberally praised than rewarded by his first employers, and whose persevering study promises to render him an eminent feature of the English school, is at present engaged on a subject peculiarly adapted to the natural bent of his genius. The picture represents a boy who has cut his finger, holding his hand up to an old woman, who carefully binds up the wounded part, disregarding of the cries of the tortured infant. The expressions of the various characters are truly corresponding with the painter's great prototype, Nature. The boy is particularly excellent; he appears, by the accompaniments of the picture, to have been exercising an early genius for *carving*, and a servant is taking from him the unlucky knife.

The world of artists and connoisseurs is at present busily engaged in the discussion of some wonderful pictures, lately discovered in a house at Farnham in Surrey, which have lately passed through the hands of more than one owner at a very low price, but are now found, in the judgment of the last purchaser, who is a broker, to be the works of no less a painter than *Titian*, and, of course, of incalculable value. There are ten pictures, each representing one of the

Cæsars

Cæsars on horseback; the figures as large as life. What is to be augured of this mysterious treasure is uncertain, as the present owner professes himself bound by the injunction of a nobleman, not to show them to any one before his arrival in town.

Another wonder (for this is the age of discoveries) is the following; a large picture of King Charles I. on horseback, which has for a long time hung disregarded in the hall of the *Middle Temple*, having lately been cleaned, is declared by the picture-cleaner to be a very fine original by *Vandyck*, and it is conjectured, that, as James the Second was a member of the *Middle Temple*, he was the donor of this valuable work to the Society.

The gallery of the *British Institution* closed on Saturday, the 12th of last month. The result of the assiduous labours of the students is highly creditable to them, and promises to render this part of the institution considerably serviceable in the progress of the arts. The supposed *Titian* and *Bramante*, mentioned in a former *Retrospect*, as unequal to

the rest of the collection, have been judiciously left uncopied.

Mr. Branscomb, of Newbury, has lately finished a portrait of the horse *Mane-luke*, the property of Mr. Eastcourt, in a style which would not have disgraced the pencil of Stubbs.

South-west View of Gloucester Cathedral: dedicated, by permission, to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and the Rev. the Dean and Chapter, by J. Buckler. Drawn and etched by J. Buckler; engraved by G. Lewis, aquatint. Size of the print, 24 by 17 inches; plain, one guinea; coloured, one guinea and a half. Published and sold by J. Buckler, No. 2, Spa Road, Bermondsey, Surrey; to be had of Taylor, Architectural Library, Holborn; and Smith, print-seller, Oxford. This print forms one of Mr. Buckler's views of the British cathedrals, and it is fully equal to the preceding ones. This beautiful edifice is one of the most magnificent specimens of the Gothic style of architecture in the world; the lightness and luxuriant richness of its superb tower being unquestionably without a rival.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN WATSON'S (BURY-PLACE, BLOOMSBURY) for *Improvements in the Art of Soap-making*.

AFTER the soap has been formed, or made in the usual manner, by boiling fat or oil with soap lees, or the solution of a considerably pure alkaline salt, and separated by the addition of common culinary salt, the patentee does not put the same into the forms, in order that it may become indurated for sale, but diffuses the same in a large quantity of pure water, with or without the assistance of heat, as may for the sake of expedition be preferred. And he again separates the said soap by the addition of common culinary salt, and repeats the process of solution and separation a great number of times, if necessary. The chief intention of the said process is to render the soap more perfectly neutral, by separating any uncombined alkali which may have subsisted in the first making, and also to throw up any uncombined oil, in case the boiling should not have been carried to the precise point which is needful for the formation of good soap. And further, he makes use of the same process for purifying

and perfectly neutralizing such soaps as have been already made and completed in the common way, by himself or other manufacturers; in order to which it is convenient that the solid soap should be rasped or scraped, or dried and pulverized, or otherwise divided by mechanical means, for the purpose of expediting the diffusion and solution, or suspension, of the same in the fluid. He also manufactures a soap of uncommon beauty, closeness, and uniformity of texture, by the use and application of alcohol, or ardent spirit, as follows; namely, he makes a pure soap, or purifies soap already made, by using the processes herein before described; or in case the soap is sufficiently pure, he takes the same without farther preparation, and subdivides the same into shavings, or small portions, and makes a mixture of about one part, by weight, of the spirits, and two parts, or thereabouts, of the pure soap, and causes the same to unite by moderate boiling, and in this state he pours the same into moulds, to be divided into lengths, or squares, cakes, &c. for sale; and exposes the said lengths, squares, cakes, &c. in a fit place or apartment,

ment, kept at a proper temperature for drying or evaporating the solvent or spirit, or a considerable portion thereof, in order that the density and consistence of the said soap may increase, and its parts become so intimately applied to each other, as to produce a beautiful degree of transparency. And, in some cases, he adds a portion of sugar or saccharine matter to the mixture when a less degree of firmness is required; and, as occasion may require, he adds such well-known materials, as may be needful to give any particular odour, or scent, or colour, as may be thought or found most agreeable to the purchasers.

MR. WILLIAM LESTER'S (PICCADILLY),
for an improved *Rotary Motion, or Engine, to communicate power to Machines.*

As it is wholly impossible to describe the nature of this invention without the aid of figures, we can do no more, in a work that does not admit of plates, than announce the fact that such a patent has been obtained.

MR. JOHN STEDMAN'S (HORTON KIRBY, KENT), for a *Patten and Clog.*

The bottom, or sole part of the clog, is divided into two or three parts, or pieces; and figures annexed to the original specification exhibit the clog thus divided. The clog is made of cork, wood, or any material. But Mr. S. claims the exclusive right of using cork, as being a new manufacture for clogs or pattens, either with or without the new-invented principle, as is here described. To the fore part are fixed the ties, or a toe-piece or covering of the shoe, which may be made agreeably to the taste of the maker or wearer. To the hind part round the heel is put a piece of stiff leather, or thin plate-iron, or tin; it may be either nailed, screwed, or sewed on, as shall be found most convenient. This piece of leather, or tin, stands up about three quarters of an inch, but it must be regulated according to the heel of the shoe which it is intended to receive, or encompass. This piece, when made of iron or tin, must be covered or lined with leather, or some soft material, to prevent rubbing the shoe or heel. The two pieces, or parts, are joined together by a hinge made of any metal. This hinge is fastened either with screws, nails, or rivets. To the under part of which is rivetted a spring or springs. The clog should always be made to fit the shoe, so that when it is on it should

be straight. There must be nailed or screwed a piece of thin leather along the joint, to prevent the wet or dirt getting to the springs, which would impede their action. The second mode of joining the two parts, and making the clog act, is by fixing a flat spring or springs, bent in a curve. One end of the spring is to be screwed or nailed to the fore part, and the other end to the hind part of the clog. The sole of the clog may be divided into three parts, or pieces, and the spring-hinge put to each joint; or the joint nearest the toe may have an hinge of metal or leather, without a spring. The flat spring, as above described, can be put to join the three pieces together. The ties of the clogs may be fixed on the toe or middle-piece, or a tie on each, which shall be found most convenient. The intent of this invention, and of those springs above described, is to prevent the clog coming off the foot; to remove the usual unpleasant clacking noise; to hinder the dirt throwing up; and to facilitate and lessen the fatigue of walking on the sole part of the clogs. And to make them into a patten, there is put on the under-side, both on the fore and hind-part, a piece of thin plate, or sheet-iron rim; the depth of this piece of iron must be regulated according to the height of the patten, from one quarter of an inch to two or three. The ends of these pieces of iron are riveted together, and there are three or four little pieces turned down, with holes made in them, to screw or nail the rim to the bottom, or sole parts; within this rim is put a piece of cork, nearly to fill it up. This cork is fastened by a screw passing through it to the bottom, or a screw or two put through the rim into the cork. The intent of this cork is to strengthen the rim, and to prevent its being filled up with dirt. This rim of sheet-iron may be put to the bottom of a common clog if required; in that case the rim may be made in one piece.

MR. JOSEPH WILLMORE'S AND MR. JOHN TONK'S (BIRMINGHAM,) for a new *Method and Processes in the manufacturing of Nails.*

They take a nail-rod, of a size suitable to the size of the nail intended to be manufactured, and applying it to a common screw-press, mounted with proper cutters, cut off from the end of the rod two pieces at once, obliquely across the rod in one place, and directly across it in another. Two studs or stops are set up, which are attached to the press, and are moveable

moveable in the direction of the rod, for the purpose of ascertaining the length of the nail; and both studs are adjustable in the cross direction of the rod, so that the obliquity of the cut, according to the kind of nail to be made, is thereby determined, as well as the length of the nail. This is called the first operation.

The second operation is to anneal the pieces so cut off, if the iron should not be sufficiently malleable, which is done in the usual and well-known manner. The third operation is that of heading, which for clasp-head nails consists of two parts, one for gathering, and the other for forming the head of the nail. The first part of this operation is performed by putting a piece cut off the rod of iron, as before described, into a pair of clams, leaving as much of the thick end projecting above the clams as is sufficient to form the head. These clams have steel bits let into them with sharp edges, which press only against the two opposite sides of the piece, and which have the effect of two chisels when the punch of the press is brought down upon the piece with considerable force, and raise or gather up iron on each side towards forming the head. The second part of this operation is to put the piece thus prepared into another pair of clams, having bits formed to correspond to the under side of the head; and the punch, having the impression of the upper side of the head engraved or sunk into it, is brought to press strongly upon the head in the clams, and thereby the clasp-head is properly formed.

For nails intended to have rose-heads, or any other kind of heads, except clasp-heads, the first part of this operation is not absolutely necessary, but the bits, which for clasp-nails must have sharp edges, must for the other kind of nails have blunt edges, to prevent the undercutting. For the second part of this operation, the piece is put either into a pair of clams, or into the tool commonly called a bore, and then pressed with punches, properly engraved or sunk, according to the kind of head wanted. By the first operation, the piece cut off the rod of iron is formed something like a mortise-chisel; the fourth operation is to point it, which is done by putting the piece into a bed of steel, in which is cut a nick or groove, having parallel sides, but the bottom rising towards the end where the point of the nail is to be formed. The punch is shewn in the specification, and the end which presses upon the point of the nail is made to project far-

ther than the other part, so as to meet the corresponding part of the bed when the punch is brought upon the nail. The groove, or nick in the bed should be just wide enough to receive the piece easily, but prevent it from twisting when the impression is made. The piece is put twice into the nick; once with the chisel end lying horizontal, and next turned a quarter round, to press the chisel edge into a pointed form. If the nails, by the strong pressure which is necessary in this operation, should become too hard to clench, they anneal them in the ordinary way, which may be called the fifth operation. The third, fourth, and fifth operations above described are applied to nails, or pieces cut off from sheet or rolled iron in the ordinary way; but as they, in consequence of the fifth operation, which is necessary to give them the quality of clenching, are apt to be too soft to drive well, a sixth operation is applied, viz. quenching them, when red hot, in water or other proper fluid, which gives them stiffness enough to drive without destroying the quality of clenching. Figures attached to the specification show (1.) A pair of clams, with bits or dies let into them, which can be renewed from time to time with more ease, and at less expence, than by the usual method. These bits are proper for the first part of the third operation. (2.) A pair of bits, or dies, proper for making either rose-heads or flat heads. (3.) A pair of bits, or dies, proper for the second part of the third operation for clasp-head nails. (4.) A view of the common screw-press, in which is shown the side-pin, or screw, by which the clams are firmly pressed together at the time the punch is pressed down upon the nail. This pin, or screw, is generally worked by the foot, by means of the lever connected with a treadle, while the hand applies its force to the handle of the fly; but to the head of the main screw is fixed a portion of a pulley, (or a whole one), to which is attached a rope, chain, belt, or other connecting pliable material, which flying round the edge of another pulley fixed to the frame of the press, and standing vertically descends, and is attached to the moveable end of the treadle; and on this treadle is placed a weight, heavy enough to press the clams together with sufficient force. By means of the latter described machinery, which is the only part claimed by the patentees as their invention the operation of pressing is performed by the action of the hand only, and is found very convenient.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. POLWHELE, the friend and neighbour of the late Mr. Whitaker, is employed in collecting the Correspondence and Papers of that gentleman, with a view to the publication of his Memoirs in a quarto volume.

Mr. PERCIVAL STOCKDALE has in the press Memoirs of his own Life and Writings, and they will make their appearance early in the next year. They will include many interesting anecdotes of the distinguished persons with whom he has been connected. The work will also abound with social, moral, political, and religious, observations, and contain a particular account of Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Algiers, at which places the author resided.

The Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, of Ravenstonedale, is engaged upon a new work of considerable interest:—a Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical, Dictionary. It will contain a list of all the names of places mentioned in the Old and New Testament, and in the writings styled the Apocrypha, in their original characters and true orthography in European letters, with descriptions, meanings, &c.; the names of persons, patriarchs, prophets, &c. printed in the same manner, and accompanied by chronological and biographical notices; an account of every religious term, including the doctrines, &c. of the sacred books; an account of the arts, &c. in the ancient world, to which there is any reference or allusion in the Scriptures; of the principal events recorded in ecclesiastical history, including an account of the different sects in the primitive and succeeding ages of the church; of religious ceremonies, ordinances, institutions, practices, customs, &c.; and critical illustrations of obscure passages in the sacred writings. The whole to comprise whatever is known concerning the antiquities of the Hebrews, and to form a body of scripture history, geography, chronology, divinity, and ecclesiastical opinions.

The following works are in the press at Oxford:—*Scholia in Pindari Carmina*, ex edit. Chr. Gott. Heyne, 8vo.—*Scattergood's Sermons*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Sophocles*, by Brunck, 2 vols. 32mo.—*Euripides*, 32mo.—*Æschylus*, by Schütz, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Novum Testamentum, Græc.*

32mo.—*Thucydides Gr. ex. edit. Dukerie*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Q. Horatii Flacci opera, cum Scholiis veteribus castigavit et Notis illustravit Gulielmus Baxterus; varias Lectiones et Observationes addidit J. Matthias Gesnerus, quibus et suas adpersit J. Carolus Zeunius, Prof. Gr. Litt. Vitteberg.*—*Tacitus de Morib. Germaniæ & Vita Agricolæ* are printing at Cambridge, with select notes from Bratier, by the Rev. Richard Pelham.

The first part of Mr. HEWLETT's new Bible will positively appear on the second day of the new year.

On the same day will also appear the first part of a new system of Geography, drawn from original authorities by Dr. SMITH. The introduction will be written by Mr. POND, and the embellishments will be under the direction of that able artist Mr. Craig. Besides maps and other accompaniments, the publishers propose to present to their subscribers a pair of Adams's new nine-inch globes.

Mr. BOLINGBROKE, author of a Voyage to Demerary, writes from Paramaribo:—

"I have spent several days at the delightful cocoa estate Alkmaar, which Stedman speaks of as belonging to Mrs Godefray. It is now possessed by her heirs; that good woman having departed this life in January 1799, aged 84. She was a native of Boston, in North America. Joanna is also dead. I am told she was not altogether that innocent beautiful creature she is represented to be. Stedman on this, as on many occasions, studied effect more than truth. I saw several negroes who remembered Stedman, and one who had been in the woods with him eight months: the tent-boat is preserved at Alkmaar which Stedman used: it is fifty-two feet long, and sixty years old. Stedman, from what I can collect, was a very eccentric character, tenacious of honour, but careless of forms. Governor Frederic told me, he one day saw him return from shooting in the savanna, with nothing on but a strip of blue salemore, passed between his legs, and supported at each end by a string round his loins. Stedman appeared before some ladies in this undress, and thence acquired the appellation of the *lowe Inglesman*, or mad Englishman."

H. B.

Memoirs of Dr. PALEY, from the pen of a gentleman who was one of his parishioners at Bishopwearmouth, will appear in a few weeks.

Mr.

Mr. ARROWSMITH has announced a Topographical Map of the Pyrenees, principally taken from the French survey, with considerable additions, extending from Bayonne and Perpignan, in the north, to the mouth of the Ebro and Burgos, in the south; including the provinces of Arragon, Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay.

Dr. LAMBE has in the press, Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen on Cancerous Tumours and Ulcers. These Reports will appear early in the ensuing month.

Mr. CHARLES SYLVESTER, of Derby (late of Sheffield), has in the press an Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, the plan of which is in many respects original.

New editions, considerably improved and enlarged, are in the press, of Mr. YOUNG's Farmer's Kalendar, Dr. IRVING's Elements of English Composition, Dr. WATKINS's Scripture Biography, and Mr. COOPER's First Lines of Surgery.

Mr. MOLINEUX, of Macclesfield, has in the press a new work on short-hand, printing on post quarto, entitled, the Short-hand Instructor, or Stenographical Copy-book.

The appearance of a meteor is mentioned in many of the northern provincial newspapers in October. On comparing their accounts, they all seem to refer to one and the same meteor, seen at places very remote from each other, and in all nearly at the same instant of time, a few minutes before eight P. M. on the 17th of that month. It passed in a north-easterly direction, and appeared at no great altitude; but its real height must have been considerable, otherwise it could not have been seen in so many remote places at the same instant. It was seen as far north as Aberdeen, and as far south as Hull. Its apparent diameter was somewhat less than that of the moon, and in some places it seemed to have a tail, throwing off coruscations of great brilliancy. It diffused a very vivid, pale light, and was visible in its progress for a few seconds.

A meteor has likewise been seen at Bury, in Suffolk. The following is the account sent us of it by Mr. LOFFT:—

"Bury, Nov. 12, 1808.

"Last night, in looking for the phenomenon above γ Andromedæ, already described, and which I afterwards found very visible indeed, Mr. Pawsey, of this town, Mr. Brosham, of Ixworth, and I, were struck with the appearance of a most beautiful meteor, which was first

seen by Mr. Pawsey. It descended from near Lyra, by the Serpent, towards Ursa Major. It was circular, and well defined from the first, and continually increased in lustre and apparent magnitude. It was of the most intense silvery brightness, with a mixture of blue light near the extremities. It latterly, in coming toward the horizon, drew a line of light after it, which gave it greatly the resemblance of a rocket. The accension of nitre with camphor, or the combustion of metals in oxygen, give the best idea of the intensity of its light, which equalled that of the Moon when clearest in purity, and far exceeded it in splendour. Of apparent magnitude, when the sight is so transiently and suddenly affected, it is difficult to give a tolerable estimate. But when greatest, I think it may be taken to have had two-thirds nearly of the apparent diameter of the δ . Hour half past 10. Right ascension apparently in an oblique line, nearly that of the meridian, with no very striking curvation. Motion even and gliding. Time of visibility about 6 or 8".

P. S. "On comparing stars and positions, I think the meteor passed from N. W. to N. nearly in this direction between α Cygni and the head of Cepheus cross Draco, and by the foot of Hercules, to the tail of Ursa Major, the subtense of this arc is about 60° . I am convinced its distance from us must have been very considerable at its first appearance, by the great increase of its light and apparent magnitude. The former positions, as given from Bury, are not to be regarded further than its tendency from near the Milky way toward Ursa Major. Its altitude above the horizon, when first seen, I suppose to have been very near 70° ."

A work on Capital Punishments is in considerable forwardness, which will contain, amongst other articles, extracts from the writings of Judge Blackstone, Dr. Johnson, Beccaria, Sir Thomas More, Montesquieu, and Dr. Paley, on this interesting subject.

Mr. POLWHELE is printing a new edition of Local Attachment with Respect to Home, a poem; as also, the Seventh Portion of the History of Cornwall; and he has completed his History of Devonshire, in three volumes folio.

Mr. G. BURNETT will speedily publish the Beauties of Milton's Prose, with preliminary Remarks and Criticisms, in two duodecimo volumes. It is the principal object of this work to give an extensive diffusion to the sentiments of Milton, by selecting such of his pieces and parts of pieces, as, from their high merit, deserve, in the main, to have a permanent influence

ence upon the public opinion. The prose compositions of Milton may, with insignificant exceptions, be distributed under three general heads, according as they relate:—1. To Ecclesiastical Law; 2. To Matrimonial Law; 3. To the Tenure of the Magistrate. All the pieces which have reference to either of these subjects respectively, the editor proposes to arrange together, though written at distant periods, and found in different parts of the author's works. For the rest, the several pieces will be printed in the order of their dates. The principle which he proposes to observe relative to the parts rejected or retained is, to give the political pieces entire, or nearly so, and to abridge the others very considerably. The only prose productions of Milton of much consequence not included in this intended collection are, his *History of Britain*, and his *Brief History of Muscovia*, and his *State Letters*, of which, however, a specimen or two will be given.

An experienced Propagator of Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, has discovered a cheap and efficacious method of propagating, by cuttings, all kinds of Fruit-trees, without the aid of artificial heat. By this novel and advantageous system, it appears that we are not only enabled with certainty to propagate any particular species, but preserve, with the strictest purity, the more valuable fruits, without liability to adulteration or degeneracy, the certain consequence of budding or grafting upon ungenial and improper stocks, and avoid the common inconvenience of receiving erroneous sorts from public nurseries.

Mr. TAUNTON, Surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, is about to publish a small work on Pathology, which will be illustrated with engravings.

A volume of Sermons, and other Public Discourses, by the Rev. S. LAVINGTON, of Bideford, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

Mr. JAMES ARCHER, engraver, has perfected an invention, known only to himself, of the greatest importance to the commercial world, a mode of engraving Bank Note Plates, which cannot fail to prove a check against forgery. The instrument by which they are produced is extremely intricate, and constructed on a plan entirely out of the common routine of mechanics. The note may be comprehended at one glance, consisting merely of straight and waved lines, curiously combined, and forming a variegated tint, at once simple

in appearance, and inimitable in execution, reconciling two principles naturally in direct opposition to each other. The mathematical accuracy with which the lines are laid agreeably to this plan, is beyond the power of man strictly to imitate by the common method of engraving, even allowing that the first rate artists were to employ their talents to that purpose. Specimens have been submitted to a number of the most distinguished artists;—among others—to Messrs. Sharp, Fuller, W. Skelton, J. Skelton, Neagle, Milton, and Scott—and have received their decided approbation.

An abundant supply of good water is one of the most indispensable requisites for the cleanliness and health of the inhabitants of large towns. Till lately, spring water has been preferred for this purpose, from its supposed greater purity; but experience and the progress of science have proved that it is far inferior to the water of rivers. The latter contains impurities visible to the eye, the former in a state of actual solution, and therefore they are invisible. From river-water the impurities will separate themselves almost entirely by rest or filtration; from that of springs, they cannot be separated by any means adapted to the demands of common life. London, which is extremely healthy for its size, has long been supplied with river-water, and to this, more than to any other circumstance, are the inhabitants indebted for the health they enjoy, though few of them ever take the trouble to filter the water they use, even for culinary purposes. The city of Glasgow, which till lately had no supply of water but from wells, has at length the prospect of an inexhaustible provision from the river Clyde, by means of pipes and steam-engines. Two companies have embarked in similar undertakings, and the works of both are in considerable forwardness. But the circumstance which demands most attention from the public, and which is our principal reason for noticing these enterprizes, is the filtration of the whole supply of water by means of reservoirs constructed for the purpose. This salutary process is effected by making the water filter through sand and gravel from the large reservoir, into which it is first raised by the steam engine, into a second situated a little lower, and from which the conveying pipes receive their supply. This is the first instance, we believe, of water being filtered on so large a scale; and when its advantages, not only to the health

health of the inhabitants, but to bleachers, dyers, and other manufacturers, are duly considered, we cannot doubt that it will be adopted in all future undertakings for supplying towns with water. Hitherto all branches of manufacture connected with the use of water have been obliged to be carried to the water, and the necessary hands along with them, and much expence for carriage and extra labour has been added to the price. But, should this system become general, manufactures will be carried on where the necessary supply of labourers can be most easily procured, and the goods find the most ready market.

The Rev. Dr. REES, the learned editor of the *New Cyclopædia*, has, at length, yielded to the repeated requests of his numerous and respectable congregation, by putting to press two volumes of Sermons, on practical and interesting subjects. They will be published early in the spring.

The Rev. RUSSELL SCOTT, of Portsmouth, has in the press a Sermon on the New Creation by Jesus Christ.

A volume of Letters from Bishop WARBURTON, to the late Bishop of Worcester, between the years 1749 and 1776, is in the press. They were left for publication by the late Bishop Hurd, with the title of, Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends.

Mr. THOMAS NEWENHAM, author of an Inquiry into the Progress and Magnitude of Ireland, is about to publish a View of the Natural, Political, and Commercial circumstances of that country.

Mr. R. H. CROMER has collected an octavo volume of Reliques, of ROBERT BURNS, consisting chiefly of letters, poems, and critical observations on Scottish songs, and they will speedily make their appearance.

Dr. REID will commence his spring course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Monday the 23d of January, at nine o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square. The course will be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

On Monday, the 14th of last month, an Anthem was performed at the music-school, Oxford, before the vice-chancellor, and heads of colleges, composed by Mr. JULIAN BUSBY, son of Dr. Busby, as an Exercise for the degree of Bachelor in Music, and which afforded the highest gratification to the learned auditory. Mr. J. Busby is, we understand,

the youngest candidate by several years that has ever received that academical honour from either of our universities.

Mr. WILLIAM SKRIMSHIRE, jun. has made some observations on the fecula of potatoes, and some other British vegetables, which, during the present high price of bread, seem particularly worthy of attention. One thousand grains of the former roots yielded 111 grains of fine white fecula, when perfectly dry, which he recommends not only as the most economical means of fattening cattle and pigs, but also as a very palatable and nutritious food for man. This fecula, which is generally known to laundresses by the name of potatoe starch, is obtained by the process which they employ. Formed into small cakes, and dried in the open air, or by a gentle heat, this preparation will keep for many years. When the fecula and pulp are mixed together, and thus prepared, half an ounce of it will, says Mr. Skrimshire, gelatinize so large a quantity of boiling water as to afford a sufficient meal for any labouring person in health. It may be sweetened either with molasses or sugar; or being boiled with an onion or pot-herbs, and seasoned with pepper and salt, it will make a very palatable, wholesome, and nutritious soup. If this preparation be boiled with milk, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with a little wine or spice, it forms the most nourishing and restorative food that can possibly be administered to the sick and convalescent. From the ease with which it is digested, it is peculiarly adapted to the impaired organs of the debauchee, and the feeble powers of infancy. With a larger proportion of the preparation, a stiff jelly may be formed, which, acidulated with lemon-juice, or any other vegetable acid, becomes the best domestic remedy that can be employed in every species of sore-throat. The pure fecula, the author asserts, will be found superior in every respect to salep, sago, arrow-root, or any of the vegetable preparations of that kind, which have been so pompously advertised and recommended to the public by persons interested in the sale of them. Another use to which Mr. Skrimshire has applied potatoes, is likewise worthy of notice:—"I have frequently formed a very grateful and nutritious beverage (says he) from potatoes sliced, roasted to a coffee colour, then ground in a mill, and mixed with a sixteenth of its weight of the best Turkey coffee." The other vegetable productions on which Mr. Skrimshire has made experiments, are

are the horse-chesnut, acorns, and the root of the red-berried briony, commonly called mandrake, and of the cuckow-pint, or wake-robin. All of these yield a large proportion of fecula, which forms a nutritious food for man or other animals.

At the last Meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, Dr. JAMES OGILBY, of Dublin, read a very interesting account of the mineralogy of East Lothian, which appeared to have been drawn up from a series of observations made with great skill, and was illustrated by three hundred and fifty specimens laid upon the table. As the county is in general deeply covered with soil, and profusely clothed with vegetables, the determination of the different formations must have been a work of considerable labour; and the skill, judgment, and perseverance of the observer, must have been frequently put to the trial. The author, after describing the physiognomy, or external aspect of the county, gave a particular account of the different formations of which it is composed. They are as follow:—transition, independent coal, newest floetztrap, and alluvial. When describing the different transition rocks, he alluded particularly to the supposed granite of Fassnet, described by Professor Playfair in his Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory, which he proved to be a stratified bed of transition greenstone. The description of the rocks of the newest floetztrap formation was particularly interesting, not only on account of the beautiful transitions he pointed out, but also as it proved the existence of a considerable tract of these rocks in Scotland, where their occurrence had been disputed. He enumerated and described the following members of this formation:—traptuff, amygdaloid, claystone, basalt, porphyry-slate, and porphyry-slate inclining to green-stone. He found the traptuff, which is a coarse mechanical deposit, forming the lowest member of the series, and resting immediately on the coal formation; on this tuff rests amygdaloid, containing fragments; above this amygdaloid is common amygdaloid, free of fragments: this, in its turn, is covered with basalt; the basalt gradually passes into, and is covered with, porphyry-slate; and the porphyry-slate, in some instances, appears to pass into green-stone, which forms the uppermost part of the formation: so that we have thus a beautiful series of transitions from the coarse mechanical, to the fine chemical, that is, from traptuff to porphyry-

slate, inclining to green-stone. The doctor also remarked, that the amygdaloid contains crystals of feldspar, which have an earthy aspect; the basalt crystals of feldspar possessing the characters of common feldspar; and the porphyry-slate glassy feldspar; facts which coincide with, and are illustrative of, the increased fineness of solution from the oldest to the newest members of the formation. In the course of his paper, the author gave distinct and satisfactory answers to these questions proposed by Professor Jameson:—1. Does the Bass Rock in the Frith of Forth belong to the newest floetztrap formation? 2. Does the sienitic greenstone of Fassnet, in East Lothian, belong to the transition rocks, or to the newest floetztrap formation? Are the geognostic relations of the porphyry-slate, or clink-stone porphyry of East Lothian, the same as in other countries? The doctor announced his intention of reading, at the next meeting of the Society, a description of the different veins that occur in East Lothian, and of giving a short statement of the geognostical and economical inferences to be deduced from the appearances which he has investigated with so much care. It is indeed only by investigations like those of Dr. Ogilby, that we obtain any certainty respecting the mineral treasures of a country, and such alone can afford us data for a legitimate theory of the formation of the globe. At the same meeting a communication from Colonel Montague was read, describing a new species of fasciola, of a red colour, and about an inch long, which sometimes lodges in the trachea of chickens, and which the colonel found to be the occasion of the distemper called the *gapes*, so fatal to those useful tenants of the poultry-yard. The knowledge of the true cause of this malady will, it is hoped, soon be followed by the discovery of a specific cure. In the mean time, a very simple popular remedy is employed in Devonshire: the meat of the chicks, barley or oatmeal, is merely mixed with urine, instead of water, and this prescription is very generally attended with the best effects.

RUSSIA.

The Russian minister for the home department has recently published a proclamation, inviting all persons connected with the manufacture of cloths of every description in foreign countries, to proceed to Russia, where they will be cordially received, either in the old Russian towns,

towns, or in the provinces newly incorporated with the empire. Besides the money necessary for the journey, the Russian government undertakes to furnish these visitors with lodgings, workshops, utensils, and wool, besides maintaining them, free of expence, for six months. Every piece of cloth manufactured by them is to be paid for in ready money. They are to be allowed the privilege of chusing their own wool, and a fixed price is to be put upon it by the government. When they have given proofs of their dexterity, houses are to be built for them, to which garden ground will be added. They are not to be called upon for repayment of any of these advances, so long as they work on account of government. In addition to these advantages, they will enjoy the same privileges with the other colonists of New Russia, and will not be obliged to pay, during ten years, any other impost than the ordinary per centage. If at any time these manufacturers prefer working on their own account, to continuing in the employment of government, they will be at liberty to enter into trade at large, with all the privileges of ordinary manufacturers, upon refunding the advances which have been made to them.

The Russian government has lately united the navigation of the Baltic and Black Seas, by means of the canal of Berini, which, communicating with the Duna, in the government of Mittau, and the Dnieper, admits the easy transport of the produce of White Russia, and of the Crimea to the capital.

GERMANY.

It is said that KOTZEBUE intends to publish a complete edition of all his works in forty volumes.

The improvements making in the fortifications of Cassel, have led to some discoveries relative to the history of the Romans in Germany. In the month of August, the workmen employed in them found five Roman altars, consecrated to Jupiter and Juno. Some weeks before an altar of the same description had been discovered in a high state of preservation, with a like inscription on it. Only two of these altars bear the date of their erection. One was dedicated A.D. 215, and the other A.D. 242.

The new government of Westphalia has projected a junction between the Elbe and the Weser, in order to favour the interior circulation of the produce of the kingdom, and to facilitate its expor-

tation to foreign countries. Direct communications are to be opened between the frontiers of the kingdom, and the shores of the Baltic. The marshy and low grounds are to be drained, and a grand communication by water opened from Bremen to the Vistula: an inland navigation is also in contemplation to Holland and the banks of the Rhine, while commercial relations are to be encouraged with the south of Russia and the north of Germany.

The first number of a magnificent work has been published at Leipsic, entitled, "Scenes from the Dramatic Works of Schiller." This work promises to be in Germany, what the Shakspeare Gallery was in England.

FRANCE.

The junction of the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, by a communication between the rivers Saône and Yonne, a measure which has been so long in contemplation, has lately been resumed with vigour. As early as the reign of Henry IV. a tax of forty sous for each measure of corn was imposed on the bakers of Dijon towards defraying the expences of continuing the canal of the river Ouche, from Dijon to St. Jean de Lône. In 1607, a report was published of a survey of this river, which it was intended to render navigable, in order to open a communication with the Seine, by the Armançon, which falls into the Yonne, and the Yonne into the Seine. In 1724, the states of Burgundy ordered the engineer Abeille to take a survey of the country, which he delivered in 1727. In 1775 a beginning was made, but the works proceeded very slowly. In 1779 they were entirely suspended, but were resumed in 1802, since which period they have been continued without intermission. That part of the canal which is situated between Dijon and the Saône, is in great forwardness and nearly completed: in that between Dijon and the Yonne, little progress has been made. The artificial embankments begin between Dijon and La Cude. Since the year 1802, the sum of 819,198 francs has been expended on the works between Dijon and the Saône; and by the law of the 16th of September, 1807, new funds have been allotted for the completion of the whole. This canal will facilitate the conveyance of goods from *ci-devant* Burgundy, to the southern provinces, and the interior; and hay, iron, corn, and hemp, will avoid the great circuit they now make by the canals of Charolais and Auxerre.

Auxerre, in order to reach Paris by the navigable parts of the Seine.

The French chemists have not only repeated Mr. Davy's experiments on the decomposition of alkalis, but have confirmed the accuracy of his researches, by obtaining similar results by a different process. Messrs. Gay and Thenard have succeeded in deoxidating potash by means of iron. The event is announced in *Correspondance sur l'Ecole Imperiale Polytechnique*, Number 10, in the following terms:—"A letter from London, dated November 23, 1807, announced that Mr. Davy had succeeded, by means of a strong galvanic pile, in decomposing the two alkalis of potash and soda; and that he had read a memoir to the Royal Society, in which he concluded that these two alkalis were metallic oxides. On the 3th of December, Messrs. Gay and Thenard repeated Mr. Davy's experiments at the laboratory of the Polytechnic School, and actually obtained at the negative pole of a pile, with large plates, the two new metals, the existence of which had not even been suspected previous to Mr. Davy's experiments. The above chemists, however, continued the inquiry in a new point of view. They proposed to themselves the discovery of a substance sufficiently oxidizable to take off the oxygen from the alkalis, which had been ascertained to be metallic oxides, and their experiments were attended with the greatest success. On the 7th of March, 1808, they informed the Institute of France that, upon treating potash with iron, in the fire of a reverberating furnace, the iron deoxidated the potash, and made it pass to the metallic state."

M. Maelzl, a German mechanist, is at present exhibiting at Paris an Automaton of a singular construction. The figure represents a trumpeter in the uniform of the band of the French Imperial Guards, and at the word of command raises a trumpet to its mouth and plays some exquisite pieces of martial music. The whole of the mechanism is contained within the chest of the Automaton: its feet rest upon a board to which castors are affixed, and the proprietor moves it from place to place, in the exhibition room, to shew that there is no communication with any other apartment. In this respect it is superior to the celebrated Automaton flute-player of M. Vaucanson, which once made so much noise in Europe: the latter figure reclined

against a wall, behind which some complicated machinery was supposed to be placed. The most wonderful part of M. Maelzl's Automaton, is the effect produced by the lips of the figure upon the trumpet, which are made to exhibit all the delicacy of touch peculiar to the lips of the human body. No jarring or creaking sound of machinery is to be heard, although the ear is applied close to the body of the Automaton, nor can any musical sound be emitted unless when the trumpet is applied to the mouth. At the conclusion of the exhibition, M. Maelzl sits down to a piano-forte, and his trumpeter performs an accompaniment to several pieces of music, with all the precision of a first-rate performer. M. Maelzl has already distinguished himself by several improvements on musical instruments.

CANOVA has finished and transmitted to Paris a statue of the Empress Josephine, which has excited the admiration of the connoisseurs. The striking resemblance of the portrait, the nobleness of the attitude, the disposition and execution of the draperies exhibit the transcendent merit of this figure, while its soft and easy touch, its tranquil expression, but at the same time full of soul, cannot but increase the reputation of this celebrated statuary. In point of attitude, it resembles a statue generally supposed to be that of the Agrippina of Germanicus. So far from this resemblance being a defect, it is an additional proof of the exquisite taste of the artist who has known how to imitate without servilely copying, one of the most majestic attitudes which a sitting figure can admit of. The statuary who executed the Agrippina has himself imitated the Menander, a statue still more accurate, formerly placed in the theatre of Athens, and now in the Napoleon Museum. It is probable that the artist to whom we are indebted for the Menander, and who without doubt flourished under the successors of Alexander the Great, had also taken some statue still more ancient for his model. We know that the Grecian schools were in the habit of copying the attitudes of the finest figures produced by artists, and brought them to perfection by imitating them. Thus Cleomenes, in the Venus de Medicis, has imitated the Venus of Gnidos, a work of Praxiteles, while the sculptor of the Colossi of the Quirinal, seems to have found these groupings in the bas-reliefs of Phidias, which adorned the Parthenon

Parthenon at Athens, and Glycon, in the Farnese Hercules, must have had in view the Hercules of Lysippus. M. Canova has made some happy improvements upon the attitude of the Agrippina: he has placed the figure upon a higher seat, which gives more dignity to the subjects: and he has added the footstool, which we observe in Roman statues as placed under the feet of august personages. The draperies are in the heroic costume, but so skilfully executed as to resemble that of modern days: they excel whatever we have seen of the same statuary in the same department of his art.

The Emperor has presented the city of Pau with his bust in bronze, executed from the model of M. CHAUDET.

The grand Bas-relief which adorns the pediment of the Colonnade of the Louvre, has been recently exposed to view. It is described as being the most magnificent piece of modern sculpture to be seen. It is seventy-four feet long, by fourteen

broad, without including the cornices. It represents the Muses celebrating the glory of the hero Napoleon, as protector of the arts, and to whom France is indebted for the finishing of the Louvre, so vainly wished for by the nation, and by ten sovereigns for nearly three centuries. The colossal bust of the Emperor occupies the upper part of the pediment. It rests upon a pedestal, at the foot of which is seated the figure of Victory, holding palm branches and crowns of laurel. On each hand are the Muses divided into two groupes. Minerva invites them to celebrate this new claim to glory in favour of the Emperor. They are nine feet and a half high each.

ITALY.

A magnificent botanic garden has been lately laid out for the school of botany at Naples. It adjoins the Royal Hospital for the Poor, and is situated upon the slope of the mountain of Sainte Marie des Anges.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

ANATOMY.

A SHORT System of Comparative Anatomy, translated from the German of J. F. Blumenbach, Professor of Medicine in the University of Göttingen, with numerous additional Notes, and an introductory View of the classification of Animals. By William Lawrence, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 8vo. 12s.

ARTS, FINE.

British Gallery of Engravings, No. III. super royal folio, 2l. 2s. Proofs, 3l. 13s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

An Introduction to Mr. Pinkerton's Abridgment of his Modern Geography for the Use of Schools; accompanied with twenty outline Maps, adapted to this Introduction, and suited to other Geographical Works, forming a complete Juvenile Atlas. By John Williams. 12mo. 8s. 6d. or without the Maps, 4s. bound.

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The Logographical Emblematical French Spelling Book. By M. Lenoir. Third edition, 8vo.

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transposition, may easily be accommodated to any description of voice, and, if duly practised, will not fail to prove highly useful to those who are emulous of a clear, easy, and finished, style of singing.

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sense is echoed by his music. With his accentuation we do not, however, always concur. The phrase "Good night" is not correctly given, nor that of "I could say." These lapses of the judgment are, we grant, but trivial in themselves; yet it must be allowed that they operate as so many little draw-backs upon the general beauty of the compositions.

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These divertimentos are written with taste, and an ease and freedom of fancy, which will conciliate the generality of

hearers. The melody, or treble part, is so constructed as to equally suit the flageolet and piano-forte; and the latter instrument, though intended to take the accompanying part, may, in the absence of the flageolet, become the principal.

A Collection of *Airs* for the Piano-forte. Composed, selected, and inscribed, to Miss Claynes, by J. Mazzeinghi, Esq. 3s.

This collection comprizes five pieces, a Swiss March, a Tyrolese Minuet, a Waltz, a Quadrille, and a Minuetto Militaire. They are all pleasing in their kind, and are so arranged with respect to each other as to form a well-contrasted suite of familiar movements.

Three Serenatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute (ad libitum). Composed by T. Haigh. 5s.

We find in these serenatas much spirit and variety of fancy. The passages are turned with ingenuity, and a unity of idea pervades each piece, impressing the ear with one distinguishing and prevailing character, that courts and fixes the attention. The accompaniment is arranged with address, and calculated to heighten the general effect.

"Each has a Lover but me," a Ballad, sung by Mrs. Liston at the Theatre-royal, Haymarket. Composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

The pleasant, familiar, and truly characteristic style of this little ballad will not fail to recommend it to the notice of the lovers of chaste vocal humour. The air is so appropriate as to seem to have issued from the same mind, and at the same moment, with the words; and is, of course, with all its necessary simplicity, both striking and interesting.

The Brighton Rondo, a favourite Air, performed by the Band of the King's Dragon Guards. Composed and dedicated to the Officers of the Regiment by T. H. Wright. 1s. 6d.

The subject of this rondo is lively and agreeable, and the digressions are conducted with connection and consistency. The juvenile practitioner will find the piece a pleasant and improving exercise.

We are glad to have to announce a new oratorio, forthcoming this winter in London, from the pen of Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, under the title of the *Crucifixion*. Those of our musical readers who are acquainted with this gentleman's talents and science, will be anxious to hear from so respectable a composer a production which, from its requisite magnitude and grandeur, ranks in species with the epic in poetry.

One of the most desirable treats ever offered to the musical public is preparing for the press by Mr. S. WESLEY, and Mr. JOHN PAGE, vicar choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the publication of the transcendant Anthems of Dr. Croft and Dr. Green, of which a new edition has long been wanted.

Mr. C. F. HORN, and Mr. SAMUEL WESLEY, are preparing for the press the *Life of John Sebastian Bach*, together with a correct Catalogue of all his nume-

rous compositions, (translated from the German of Forkel) and which will be published under their immediate direction and superintendence. Such a work cannot fail to prove interesting to the musical public, and especially to the scientific amateur, so little having been hitherto known in England of this wonderful master, whom the Germans have energetically declared to be "the greatest musician of any age or country."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

MORBI Cutanei	7
Rheumatismus	3
Diarrhœa	5
Dysenteria	1
Typhus	2
Scarlatina	1
Menorrhagia	2
Amenorrhœa	7
Dyspepsia	6
Mania et Hypochondriasis	4
Paralysis	1
Hysteria	2
Epilepsia	1
Morbi Infantiles	11

Cutaneous, although not affections generally predominant in the Reporter's list, have in several instances occurred of late within the space of his professional experience. One was that of a lady, who in consequence of, or at least in immediate subsequence to her husband's bankruptcy was affected with maculæ upon the skin, which gradually extended themselves over her body, and were suddenly aggravated in appearance by a more recent and unanticipated accumulation of commercial calamity. * This is somewhat analogous to a remarkable instance which many years ago presented itself at the Finsbury Dispensary, of a poor old woman, who, after a shock which she felt at seeing a near relation fall down dead at her feet, was seized with intellectual derangement, and in a very short time was surprised and harassed by the spreading of a swarm of vermin over the general surface of her frame. The almost omnipotence of mental feelings, is not as yet sufficiently understood and appreciated. As for the discolorations of the skin, they for the most part are to be regarded merely or principally as superficial expressions or indices of general, or internal disease. They are, how-

ever, not undeserving of critical attention, and are matters of learned curiosity; although investigations of this kind may not lead to any practical result, or tend towards a radical reformation in medical management, or in professional science. * Whatever increases the stock of our knowledge, adds indirectly, if not immediately, to the resources for improving the condition of our existence. A variety of other cases which have occurred, although they might suggest some corrections of ordinary practice, can scarcely afford interest to that multitude of miscellaneous readers, upon whose minds the writer of this article is more particularly anxious to impress the importance, as well as to explain the truth and meaning of his observations.

The Reporter has, by some of his most respectable and respected friends, been thought to lower his professional rank by periodically promulgating his doctrines in a Magazine. But a man who wishes to inculcate important axioms, ought to adopt that medium which is best calculated to promote their universal propagation. And a work of such extensive circulation must give a greater spread to opinions, than can be assured by a separate volume, which few would look at, and scarcely any could economically, or would voluntarily, purchase. *Brissot,*

* Those who may wish to gratify their penchant for an acquaintance with the calamities of the skin, cannot do better than consult the elaborate and accurate productions upon the subject of Dr. Willan:—the gentleman whom the present Reporter has had the honour of following, although "non passibus æquis," in the execution of the medical department of the *Monthly Magazine*.

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the philanthropic philosopher, it should be recollected, was a *journalist* in the virgin stage of the French revolution.

Even false notions do good by exciting enquiry, which, when it has free play, will always give an advantage to the side of truth, over that of error. If men think incorrectly, it is in general because they do not think enough. The human mind requires only to be put in motion. Indolence of intellect is the only thing from which we need dread any injustice to the cause of science, or to the intellectual welfare of mankind.

The Reporter has only time to recommend to the notice of the public, some observations to be found in a Treatise on "Modern Medicine," recently published by Dr. Uwins, of Aylesbury. This work, little in volume, but great in value, he who neglects to read, slights an opportunity of elegant and intellectual pleasure, as well as of essentially practical improvement, which it is not probable may speedily recur.

J. REID,
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
November 25, 1808.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ALDERSON Edmund, Carlisle, dyer. (Mounsey, Carlisle and Mounsey, Staple's Inn)
Atkinson William, Manchester, shoe-dealer. (Windle, John Street, Bedford-row, and Griffiths and Hinde, Liverpool)
Averill George, Armitage, Stafford, wheelwright. (Robinson, Lichfield and Rudall, Clement's Inn)
Baker Joseph, the younger, Stafford, shoe manufacturer. (Andice, Temple, and Brookes, jun. Stafford)
Barker James, Sparrow Corner, Minories, corn chandler. (Shepherd, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury)
Barnes Thomas, Colchester, saddler. (Smythers, Colchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
Barns John, Manchester, manufacturer. (Willis, Warford court, London, and Heslop and Barrow, Manchester)
Beavers John, Sheffield, builder. (Croftley, Holborn court, Gray's Inn, and Jackson, Bank End, near Barnley)
Bowdread Sarah, Kingland road, widow, corn merchant. (Bryant, Cophall court, Throgmorton Street)
Brading James, Newport, Isle of Wight, builder. (Wilmot, Holborn court, Gray's Inn)
Brooker James Charles, Kennington green, Surrey, broker. (Allingham, St. John's Square)
Bryan Samuel, Grosvenor Mews, Middlesex, chandler. (Robinson and Lee, Lincoln's Inn)
Campbell Ann, Huddersfield, York, merchant. (Lea, Leeds, and Batty, Chancery lane)
Clarke Thomas, Portsmouth, merchant. (Matthews, Portsmouth)
Colgrave John, Red Lion Street, Holborn, wine merchant. (Pulley, Fore Street)
Connellan Jeremiah, St. Catherine's, Middlesex, ship chandler. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street, Cheapside)
Cooper Benjamin, Earl Street, Blackfriars, builder. (Loxley, Cheapside)
Corrie John, High Street, Lambeth, brewer. (Searth, Lyon's Inn)
Cotton Lawrence, Fenchurch Street, merchant. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon Square, Minories)
Drew John, Dursley, Gloucester, innkeeper. (Bloxsome, Dursley, Price, and Williams, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn)
Dunn James, Stockport, Cheshire, draper. (Ellis, Curfitor Street, Chancery lane, and Morgan, Manchester)
Elliot George, Winchester Street, merchant. (Crowdie, Lave, and Garth, Frederic's place, Old Jewry)
Fall George and James Hutchinson, Tooley Street, brewers. (Holmes and Lewis, Mark lane)
Fly William and John, Croydon, bricklayers. (Kirkman, Cloak lane)
Foster George, Easter Dukesfield, Northumberland, miller. (Watson, Temple, and Hunter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
Frith Robert, Broughton Ford, near Manchester, calico-printer. (Edge, Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple)
Fry Robert, Lullington, Somerset, banker. (Williams, Red Lion Square, and Wilmott, Bradford, Wilts)
Gilbert John, Chiswell Street, grocer. (Hodge, Dorset Street, Salisbury-square)
Goff Elijah, Wellclose Square, coal merchant. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry)
Goodman Neville, March, Cambridge, liquor merchant. (Muxley, Middle Temple, and Matthews, March)
Goff Thomas, Hackney road, apothecary. (Keys, Somerset Street, Aldgate)
Hall Henry, Gutter lane, London, warehousemen. (Reynolds, Castle Street, Falcon-square)
Handcocks John, Bromyard, Hereford, dealer in horses. (Pewtrick, Gray's Inn, and Reece, Ledbury)
MONTHLY MAG., No. 178.

Houghan Nicholas, otherwise Nichol, Oakthaw, Cumberland, drover. (Mounsey, Carlisle, and Mounsey, Staple's Inn)
Head Frederic, Bury, baker. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple, and Holmes, Bury)
Herbert Robert Bateman, Clare court, Drury lane, and also of Grafton Street, Westminster, broker. (Dubbins, Furnivals Inn)
Howard James and John, Burnley, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. (Parker, Bury, Lancaster, and Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn Square)
Hughes James Fletcher, Wigmore Street, Cavendish-square, bookseller. (Wiltshire and Botton, Old Broad Street)
Ibbertson Samuel, Ludgate-hill, silk mercer. (Ellen, New Bridge Street)
Jackson Leonard William, Brownlow Street, Holborn, cabinet maker. (Patten, Cross Street, Hatton Garden)
Johnson George, Pear-tree Row, New Cut, Blackfriars road, cabinet maker. (Allingham, St. John's Square)
Jones John, Liangollen, Denbigh, shopkeeper. (Presland, Brunswick square, London, and Edmunds, Off-wellery)
Jones Daniel, Pentre-Back, Merthyr-Tidville, Glamorgan, grocer. (Biggs, Hatton-garden, and Biggs, Bristol)
Jullion James, Blackman Street, Southwark, linen draper. (Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark)
Kitching John, Leeds, dyer. (Gralinger, Leeds, and Croftley, Gray's Inn)
Kitson John, Dewsbury Moor, York, clothier. (Willis, Warford court, Throgmorton Street, and Wadsworth, Millbridge, near Leeds)
Knight Thomas and Samuel, Mosley, Lancaster, clothiers. (Townsend, Staple's Inn, and Bannister, Rochdale)
Lane Luke, Kingsclere, Hants, shopkeeper. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's Inn place)
Leman John, Ramsgate, shopkeeper. (Clutton, St. Thomas's Street, Borough)
Lindley James, Penitence, York, leather-cutter. (Willson, Grenville Street, Hatton garden, and Keir, Barnsley)
Lyon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row, and Griffiths and Hinde, Liverpool)
Mann George, Southampton place, Strand, victualler. (Crawford, Charles Square, Old Street road)
Mannin Calton, Pickett Street, cheesemonger. (Hurd, Temple)
Marchant Thomas, Bridgewater, stationer. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Deau, Bridgewater)
Medhurst William, Ross, Hereford, innholder. (Williams, Red Lion Square, London, and Hooper, Ross)
Miller George, Woolwich, tailor. (Webb, Clement's Inn)
Miller Jeremiah, Brixton, bricklayer. (Atire, Brixton, and Ellis, Hatton garden)
More Walter, Halesworth, Suffolk, saddler. (Crabtree, Halesworth and Pugh, Bernard Street, Russell Square)
Mulloy Thomas, Fokenhouse yard, mariner. (Dimes, Angel court, Throgmorton Street)
Newman Charles, Whitechapel, shopkeeper. (Willson, King's Bench walk, Temple)
Nixon John, Newcastle Demesne, Cumberland, drover. (Mounsey, Carlisle and Mounsey, Staple's Inn)
Osbaliston Joseph and Richard Jones, Manchester, cotton dealers. (Edge, Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple, London)
Page John, Elmopgate Street, haberdasher. (Sweet, King's Bench walk, Temple)
Palmer Thomas, Goodge Street, St. Pancras, tailor. (Turner, Edward Street, Cavendish Square)
Parsons Robert, Lyncombe and Widdcombe, Somerset, gauger. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Shepherd, Bath)
Pearce James, Roughtburchworth, Berrimon, York, tanner. (Mimington and Wake, Sheffield, and Willson, Grenville Street, Hatton garden)
Perry Joseph, Angel court, Throgmorton Street, broker. (Atkinson, Castle Street, Falcon Square)

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Pink

Pink John, Gravesend, house carpenter. (Clarkson, Essex street, Strand, and Prall, Rochester)
 Poppstone William, Plymouth, grocer. (Coryndon and Kelly, Plymouth, and Alexander, Bedford row, London)
 Potts James, White Bear yard, Backhill, Middlesex, cabinet maker. (Cruchey and Fry, John street, Bedford row)
 Radley Benjamin, Offert, York, clothier. (Clarkson, Essex street, Strand, and Clarkson, Wakefield)
 Rand Joseph, Deptford, Kent, brewer. (Saward, Prince's street, Rotherhithe)
 Read Robert, Caroline Mews, Bedford square, stable-keeper. (Denton and Barker, Field court, Gray's inn)
 Rhodes Samuel, Newcastle, Stafford, grocer. (Morris, Newport, Salop, and Benbow and Hope, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn)
 Rhodes William, Shacklewell, Middlesex, warehouseman. (Whitaker, Broad court, Long Acre)
 Robinson Ann Maria, Hull, milliner. (Kearsey, Bishopsgate Within, London, and Lloyd, Hull)
 Rolis Richard, London, Southam, Warwick, money scrivener. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Tidmas, Warwick)
 Roper William, Fiddock, late of London and of the Cape of Good Hope, merchant. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry)
 Rooie David Charles, Cornbrook, Manchester, brewer. (Willis, Warrford court, Throgmorton street, and Hedop and Barrow, Manchester)
 Rose Joseph, Road, Somerset, farmer. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Bedford, Bath)
 Samuel Levy, Leiman street, Goodman's fields, clock maker. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate)
 Saunders Abraham, late of Tottenham street, horse dealer. (Smith, Bedford street, Bedford row)
 Smith Charles, Bath, corn factor. (Harrison, Craven street, Strand)
 Smith John, Saffron hill, Middlesex, grocer. (Jones and Green, Salisbury square)
 Smith James, Great Trinity lane, London, merchant. (Larkow, Wardrobe court, Doctor's Commons)
 Steel William and James, and Christopher Johnstone, late of Lancaster, linen drapers. (Blanchard and Car, Preston, and Barrett, Gray's inn)
 Thompson Robert, Craven buildings, Drury lane, dealer (Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street)
 Tompion William the younger, Wolverhampton, Stafford, grocer. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Williams, Staple's inn)
 Walsh Benjamin, and Thomas Nisbet, Angel court, Throgmorton street, brokers. (Smith and Wilson, Chapter house, St. Paul's)
 Ward William, Leicester, and Richard Fraser, of Gateaton street, London, hosiery. (Lawton, Leicester, and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)
 Webster Henry, Roll's buildings, Fetter lane, jeweller. (Lee, Castle street, Holborn)
 Whitehead John, Hull, grocer. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn, and Martin, Hull)
 Wilks Charles, Birmingham, stationer. (Constable, Symond's inn, London, and Ince, Birmingham)
 Williams Roger, Redwelly, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Gabb and Son, Abercromby, and Gregory, Clement's inn)
 Williams Thomas, late of Shoe lane, vintner, but now of the Fleet prison. (Salkeld, Dowgate hill)
 Wilmet Joseph, East Markham, Notts, butcher. (Fisher, Gainsborough, and Rhodes, Cooke and Handley, Clerkenwell)
 Wright Robert, Thorverton, Devon, dealer and chapman. (Mortimer, Exeter, and Williams and Drake, Prince's street, Bedford row)
 Wright John, Hammer Smith, cheesemonger. (Batsford, Hermonsey)
 Wright Thomas, Cowper's row, Crutched Friars, broker. (Mills, My place)
 Young Thomas, Machen, Monmouth, dealer. (Davis, Bristol, and James, Gray's inn square)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abraham William, Leicester street, Leicester square, straw hat manufacturer, Dec. 6
 Allen Samuel, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Nov. 20
 Anderton William, Liverpool, upholsterer, Dec. 1
 Andrade Joaquim, Abchurch lane, insurance broker, Nov. 10
 Andrade Joaquim, and Joachim Christian Stoeckeler, Abchurch lane, insurance brokers, Nov. 10
 Anwyl Thomas Lloyd, Shrewsbury, money scrivener, Nov. 24
 Atkinson Richard, Fenchurch street, wine merchant, Dec. 3
 Atkinson Richard, and Henry Walters, Fenchurch street, wine merchants, Dec. 3
 Barnes Richard, Manchester, victualler, Nov. 28
 Barrett William, Broad street, London, merchant, Dec. 13
 Beach John, Birmingham, button maker, Dec. 13
 Beesley Francis, Rood lane, wine merchant, Nov. 30
 Berriedge William, Maiden lane, Wood street, hosiery, Dec. 17
 Betts James, Mitley, Essex, ship builder, Dec. 8
 Bickerton William, Nottingham, haberdasher, Dec. 10, Jan. 10
 Birley John, Sheffield, saw and edge tool manufacturer, Nov. 23
 Bland Joseph, Fen court, insurance broker, Dec. 6
 Bland Joseph, and John Satterthwaite, Fen court, London, insurance brokers, Dec. 6

Bottomley John, Leeds, York, timber merchant, Nov. 18
 Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, Jan. 2
 Brander James, Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchant, Dec. 17
 Brewer, William, Cirencester, Gloucester, innholder, Dec. 3
 Bridger John, the younger, Mortlake, Surrey, tailor, Dec. 3
 Brown William, and John Yoxen, Jersey street, hosiery makers, Dec. 6
 Bryan William, White Lion court, Birchin lane, merchant, Nov. 26
 Bryan Robert, Greek street, Soho, tallow chandler, Nov. 13
 Bullock James, Scot's yard, Bush lane, wine merchant, Dec. 13
 Cartwright Samuel, Maiden lane, Wood street, hosiery, Dec. 6
 Chapman Samuel, Woolpit, Suffolk, Nov. 11
 Chard James, Anchor and Hope alley, Red Lion street, George's in the East, painter, Dec. 17
 Cheek Henry, Richmond, Surrey, linen draper, Dec. 1
 Clarkson Elizabeth, South Audley street, oil dealer, Nov. 19
 Clarkson, Elizabeth, and Richard Dove, South Audley street, oil dealers, Nov. 19
 Compton Spencer, New street, Bishopsgate street, merchant, Dec. 6
 Copping James, Chevington, Suffolk, yarn maker, Nov. 18
 Crundall John, Clapham road, Lambeth, carpenter, Dec. 1
 Dartnall William, George yard, Lombard street, hosiery, Nov. 19
 Davis George, Cranbourne street, Leicester Fields, hosiery draper, Nov. 13, Dec. 19
 Davis Samuel, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant, Nov. 29
 Deacon Henry Hieronymus, Token house yard, hosiery broker, Nov. 26
 Denison James, Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Nov. 29
 Denison James, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday street, London, warehousemen, Nov. 29
 Dobson John, Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper, Dec. 6
 Dove Richard, South Audley street, oil dealer, Nov. 19
 Dove James, Newmarket, Suffolk, grocer, Nov. 19
 Drimby Robert, Great George street, Minories, hosiery, Dec. 6
 Dyke Samuel, Bartholomew Close, tea dealer, Nov. 19
 Eardley Thomas, Exeter, dealer in glass, Dec. 7
 Easterbrooke John, Exeter, hatter, Dec. 15
 Eddington John, and John Grovesnor, Montague street, Middlesex, builders, Dec. 10
 Epworth James, spalding, Lincoln, grocer, Nov. 22
 Fairlie Matthew, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, coal fire, Nov. 22
 Fawcett Thomas, Old Change, merchant, Nov. 15
 Field Simon, Plymouth Dock, wine merchant, Nov. 19
 Fisher Thomas, Ramingate, grocer, Nov. 19
 Flack John, London road, St. George's fields, coach smith, Nov. 19
 Foreshaw Alexander, Whitechapel High street, victualler, Dec. 17
 Furlonge Michael, late of Guildford street, merchant, but now of the King's Bench prison, Dec. 10
 Furniss Mark, John White, and Robert Styring, Sheffield, silver platers, Dec. 5
 Gale Curwen, Tower hill, merchant, Dec. 10
 Gatty Joseph, Oxford street, ironmonger, Dec. 6
 German Anthony, Nottingham, hosiery, Dec. 5
 Green, Valentine, and Rupert, Percy street, Tottenham court road, engravers, Nov. 30
 Griest Charles, and Samuel Winter, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchants, Nov. 19
 Grimes George, Great Warner street, Coldbath fields, linen draper, Jan. 28
 Hall Gervas, Bow street, Covent garden, liquor merchant, Nov. 30
 Harker Anthony Christopher, Sheffield, saw and edge tool manufacturer, Nov. 23
 Harvey John, Springfield, Essex, bricklayer, Nov. 22
 Henderson William, Paternoster row, draper, Jan. 17
 Heffron George, Belmondsey street, Southwark, felt-maker, Dec. 3
 Hill George, Tottenham court road, cabinet maker, Nov. 18
 Hingston Robert, Walbrook, man's mercer, Dec. 17
 Hingston Charles, Walbrook, man's mercer, Dec. 17
 Hingston Charles and Robert, Walbrook, men's mercer, Dec. 17
 Hine Carl, Little Castle street, Leicester square, tailor, Feb. 21
 Holmes Dixon, Piccadilly, warehouseman, Dec. 17
 Hopkinson Joseph, Isaac Bower, William Vickers, James Richardson, John Birley, and Anthony Christopher Barker, Sheffield, saw and edge tool manufacturer, Nov. 23
 Horner Luke, Lancaster, common brewer, Nov. 21
 Hudson James, Watling street, merchant, Dec. 6
 Hughes Thomas, Bennett street, St. James's vicarage, Dec. 13
 Hunter John, Great Newport street, haberdasher, Dec. 14
 Hurrell Thomas, Conduit street, tailor, Nov. 5
 Huxley James, Weston Colville, Cambridge, farmer, Dec. 1
 Ireland John, Layton, High street, Smeeth, cheesemonger, Dec. 17
 Jacob John, Stratford, Essex, miller, Jan. 17
 Jefferson Anthony, William, Rathbone place, glass, Jan. 10
 Johnson John, Holborn hill, linen draper, Feb. 18
 Johnson David, Brown street, Hanover square, hosiery, Nov. 30
 Kelland William, Exeter, carrier, Nov. 19
 Kerthaw James, Manchester, coal dealer, Nov. 28

Lawrence John, Stalnground, Huntingdon, tanner, Nov. 30.
 Lewis Henry, and William Chambers, Rathbone place, carpenters, Nov. 25, and not Oct. 25, Dec. 6.
 Lowe William, Drury lane, cabinet maker, Dec. 10.
 Lowe James, Chelmsford, Chelms, inn keeper, Nov. 29.
 Mackin Matthew, Southampton, Glycymith, Nov. 16.
 Mather John, Robert Boyd, and Edward Stewart, Ironmonger lane, merchants, Nov. 22.
 Mayell William, late of Exeter, but now of Salisbury post, jeweller, Dec. 6.
 Mecker William Parsons, Basinghall street, merchant, Nov. 22.
 Merrick John, Mark lane and Guernsey, merchant, Dec. 11.
 Merrick John and Samuel Holkins, Mark lane and Guernsey, merchants, Dec. 13.
 Merritt William, Blackman street, Surry, stationer, Dec. 27.
 Milington John and Joseph, Roundchurch, glaziers, Dec. 3.
 M'achian Alexander, and John Galt, otherwise John B. Galt, Great St. Helen's, factors, Nov. 8.
 Moore James, Walworth, merchant, Nov. 29.
 Morris William, Manchester, leather seller, Nov. 29.
 Mure Hutchinson, Robert and William, Fenchurch street, merchants, Dec. 13.
 Nesbitt Richard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, Nov. 15.
 Neill James Goveru, Goldsmith street, Hackney, bricklayer, Dec. 6.
 North James, Robert-town, York, Nov. 13.
 Oldfield James, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 2.
 Paine George, Brompton, Kent, butcher, Dec. 17.
 Parker Samuel Penning, East Smithfield, liquor merchant, Dec. 2.
 Parker Jesse, Edgbaston, Warwick, rope maker, Dec. 5.
 Parry Charles, Liverpool, carrier, Nov. 22.
 Partridge Roger, Clement's inn, merchant, Dec. 10.
 Phelps William Andrews, Friday street, London, warehouseman, Nov. 29.
 Phipps Joseph, otherwise Joseph Lovell P. Ivett's Bank, Stafford, innholder, Dec. 9.
 Pickup James, Burnley, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Dec. 8.
 Pinney Francis, Prince's street, Leicester square, carpenter, Nov. 19.
 Prager Joseph, Norfolk street, Strand, broker, Nov. 29.
 Price Edward, otherwise Alexander Spence, Leeds, merchant, Dec. 8.
 Pullen William, Well's row, Minton, butcher, Dec. 6.
 Racy James, Bath, brewer, Dec. 6.
 Paine Thomas, and George Mackay, Greenwich, shipowners, Nov. 23.
 Paine Thomas, Greenwich, ship owner, Nov. 25.
 Rad Edward, Ilford, Essex, Dec. 16.
 Reeve James, Holborn, umbrella maker, Jan. 17.
 Reid James, Broad street, underwriter, Nov. 16.
 Richardson James, Sheffield, saw and edge tool manufacturer, Nov. 23.
 Ribben Henry, Birmingham, tailor, Nov. 25.
 Royland John, Prince's street, Lambeth, barge builder, Nov. 26.
 Riley George, Salford, Lancaster, builder, Dec. 14.

Sargent George Edward, Portsea, Bopfellen, Nov. 19.
 Sarton John, Chesterfield, Derby, hofier, Nov. 13.
 Saxton John, and George Chapman, Chesterfield, Derby, hofiers, Nov. 15.
 Severn Luke, Coleman street, trunk maker, Dec. 24.
 Shaw Christopher, Joseph Graham, and John Burn, Southampton, wine merchant's, Jan. 11.
 Smith John, Broughton, Lancaster, called printer, Nov. 16.
 Smith William, Globe place, Bridge man, St. Mary, Lambeth, corn chandler, Nov. 19.
 Soanes Robert, Mark lane, and New Cross, Deptford, provision merchant, Jan. 10.
 Steel William, Brentford, linen draper, Dec. 7.
 Stevens Robert, Perceval street, Goswell street, silk finisher, Dec. 10.
 Stokes Thomas, Pooley street, cabinet maker, Dec. 17.
 Sutton Thomas, Ringmore, Devon, ship builder, Dec. 2.
 Swann William, Stockport, Chester, brazer, Dec. 1.
 Thomsen John, Lower House, Burnley, Lancaster, grocer, Dec. 3.
 Ticken William, Marlow Bridge, Berks, dealer and chapman, Dec. 6.
 Ties Thomas, Daventry, Northampton, auctioneer, Dec. 13.
 Townsend John, Stones End, Southwark, wine merchant, Dec. 17.
 Townsend Edmund, Maiden lane, Covent Garden, wine merchant, Dec. 13.
 Townson George, Bath, draper, Jan. 30.
 Travers Benjamin, and James Eddale the younger, Queen street, Cheapside, sugar dealers, Nov. 30.
 Travis John and Richard, Freshwick, Lancaster, bleachers, Dec. 21.
 Tucker William, the younger, Exeter, serge manufacturer, Dec. 13.
 Tunnecliffe Ralph, Long Stratford, Norfolk, draper, Nov. 8.
 Twamley Samuel, Eardington, Salop, ironmaster, Dec. 5.
 Ward James, Bermondsey, Brewer, Jan. 21.
 Watkins Thomas, Ismael, Salford, Lancaster, cotton merchant, Nov. 18.
 Wheeler James, Abingdon, Berks, grocer, Nov. 25.
 White John, Craven buildings, City road, Shoreditch, dealer and chapman, Jan. 10.
 Williams George, Friday street, London, warehouseman, Nov. 20.
 Winter William, and Thomas Parren Hay, Long Acre, lacemen, Dec. 6.
 Wood Thomas, Roff, Hereford, wool-stapler, Dec. 6.
 Wood Richard, and Thomas Liddall, Barnsley, York, linen manufacturers, Dec. 1.
 Woodroffe Edward, Woolston, Gloucester, iron manufacturer, Dec. 5.
 Wright William, Queenhithe, London, provision merchant, Nov. 8.
 Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobaccoist, Nov. 29.
 Wroe John, Ferrybridge, coal merchant, Dec. 15.
 Young Thomas, Bartlett's passage, Holborn, jeweller, Dec. 3.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

THE St. Petersburg Gazette of the 8th contains very full details with respect to the last victorious operations of the troops in Finland, under the command of General Buxhövden. After uncommonly bloody battles, the Swedes were driven out of Wasa, and Old and New Carlsby, and the whole province of Wasa has been subjected to the Russian government. The army of Field Marshal Klingspor, which consisted of 16000 regulars, and many armed boors, has been diminished to 9,000.

GERMANY.

Leipsic, Oct. 17.—This morning at half past six o'clock, the Emperor of Russia and his suite arrived here. He was received by the French and Saxon troops, and the horse-guards of the merchants of this city. His Majesty breakfasted at the Prussian hotel, whence, after receiving the Deputies of the town, he departed at ten o'clock, amidst a general cry of "Long live the Emperor!" He was escorted by a detachment of French and Saxon cavalry, where he has had the interview with Bonaparte.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 26.

Yesterday his Majesty the Emperor and King went in great state to the palace of the Legislative Body, in order to open the sitting. His Majesty addressed the assembly as follows:

"MESSIEURS, the Deputies of the Departments of the Legislative Body,—The code of laws, laying down the principles of property and of civil freedom, which forms the subject of your labours, will be adopted as the sentiment of Europe.—My people experience the most salutary effects from them already.

"The latest laws have laid the foundation of our system of finance. That is a monument of the might and greatness of France. We shall henceforward be able to meet the expenditure which might be rendered necessary, even by a general coalition of Europe, from our income alone. Never shall we be reduced to have yearly recourse to the fatal expedients of paper money, of loans, or of anticipations of revenue.

"I have, in the present year, laid out more

more than a thousand miles of road. The system of works which I have established for the improvement of our territory, will be carried forward with zeal.

"The prospect of the great French family, lately torn to pieces by opinions and intestine rancour, but now prosperous, tranquil, and united, has affected my soul in a remarkable manner. I have felt that, in order to be happy, I should in the first place be assured that France was happy.

"The peace of Presburg, that of Tilsit, the assault of Copenhagen, the plans of England against all nations on the ocean, the different revolutions at Constantinople, the affairs of Spain and Portugal, have, in various ways, exercised an influence on the affairs of the world.

"Russia and Denmark are united with me against England.

"America has preferred to renounce commerce and the sea, rather than to recognize slavery.

"A part of my army has marched against that which England has formed in Spain, or has disembarked. It is a distinguished favour of that Providence, which has constantly protected our arms, that passion has so far blinded the English councils, that they abandon the defence of the seas, and at last produce their army on the Continent.

"I set off in a few days to put myself at the head of my army, and, with the help of God, to crown in Madrid the King of Spain, and to plant my eagles on the forts of Spain.

"I cannot do other than congratulate myself on the sentiments of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine.

"Switzerland feels more and more daily the benefits of the Act of Mediation.

"The people of Italy give me only new subjects of satisfaction.

"The Emperor of Russia and myself have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thought has been a thought of peace. We have even resolved to make some sacrifices to obtain the sooner, if it be possible, for the hundred millions of men whom we represent, the blessings of maritime commerce. We are of the same mind, and invariably united as well for peace as for war.

MESSIEURS DEPUTIES,—I have ordered my Ministers of Finance, and of the General Treasury, to lay before you an account of the receipt and expenditure of the year. You will therein see, with satisfaction, that I have not felt it necessary to encrease the tariff with any impost. My people shall experience no new burden.

"The Speakers of my Council of State will submit to you many plans of laws, and among others, all those which have relation to the criminal code.

"I rely constantly on your co-operation."

Mons. Cretet, Minister of the Interior, delivered an Exposition of the situation

of the French Empire to the Legislative Body, on the 3d of November.

He took a comprehensive view of the situation of France, and entered minutely into the state of her finances, which he stated were brought to the greatest degree of perfection, that she can carry on a war without any loans, and that at the restoration of peace, the expenditure and taxation will be reduced one-fourth. He declared that an organization had taken place in the war department, which placed it out of the reach of contractors, which had often kept it at their own mercy.—In treating of the marine, he dwelt with particular satisfaction on the exploits of Admiral Ganteaume, who had furnished Corfu with two years consumption of stores of every kind—stated the great number of English prizes taken by the French cruizers, and intimated that Spezzia would become a second Toulon.

M. Cretet entered into a long disquisition of the causes and consequences of the present war, which he attributed solely to England, and strongly advised that every measure which could tend to cramp the English commerce ought to be adopted as the only effectual means of bringing her to think of peace.

After this preamble the Minister proceeded to pass high encomiums on the Code Napoleon, and stated that the Trial by Jury had been adopted in France. In speaking of science and literature, he detailed the various antiquities brought from different parts of the world to enrich the Napoleon Museum. He stated that public instruction had been attended to; eight new Lyceums have been instituted, and 1200 scholars are invited to participate in the advantages of education gratuitously.

Seven Schools have been opened for the theory and practice of Medicine, and a new University is among the projected establishments. Great and important measures have been taken to repress mendicity.

Each department is to have in its centre a depot, where the indigent will find an asylum, subsistence, and work; a paternal establishment, where beneficence will temper restraint with mildness, maintain discipline by affection, and encourage labour by awakening sentiments of salutary shame.

Among the arts which have made progress in the course of this year, is the manufacture of tin. In two manufactories they have attained a degree of perfection no ways yielding to that of the English. A premium of encouragement has been given accordingly; and another is also destined to ulterior efforts in the same branch.

Mons. Cretet then entered into a detail of the advantages that France had already derived from the introduction of cotton manufactures; and states that she now makes a sufficient quantity of cotton goods for the consumption of her empire. Though the political events have been unfavourable to commerce,

merce, it is still kept alive, but the picture drawn of it as in France, is most humiliating to that country, and it has favoured one of the greatest scourges to commerce—smuggling: but, says the orator, it has been strongly repressed. His language on this subject deserves particular notice:

“The Government is preparing new means against this foe to the public revenue and national industry: the great emoluments it procures excites the most ardent cupidity. These, who ought not be honoured with the appellation of merchants, lest we should degrade commerce, are still devoting themselves to criminal peculations; they think they are only braving the shame of an ordinary transgression, but the public indignation and vengeance will overtake them, and teach them, that under circumstances where the nation employs for its defence, in an unexampled war, the interdiction of all commercial relations with the enemy, the violation of these dispositions is an hostile declaration, a true alliance with this same enemy; that consequently every smuggler renounces the benefit of the municipal laws to be subjected solely to those of war, and that he ought to dread the terrible and rapid application of those laws, which authorise the invasion of his fortune and personal castigation.”

The Minister took a view at some length of the state of Agriculture in France. He spoke highly of the success which had attended the culture of tobacco, and states it to be equal to the best American; he recommends the culture of cotton also.

Two new sheep farms have been introduced. Six hundred Merinos, of the best breed, have been ordered from Spain; and they are already arrived in France, notwithstanding the variety of obstacles that have occurred on their passage. They will be divided in two new establishments, as yet in embryo. The multiplication of the flocks increases rapidly. The orator concluded the *Exposé* thus:

In the interior the greatest order in all parts of the administration, important ameliorations, a great number of new institutions, have excited the gratitude of the people.

The creation of titles of nobility has environed the throne with a new splendour. This system creates in all hearts a laudable emulation. It perpetuates the recollection of the most illustrious services paid by the most honourable reward.

The Clergy have distinguished themselves by their patriotism, and by their attachment to their Sovereign and their duties. Respect to the Ministers of the Altar, who honour religion by a devotion so pure, and virtues so disinterested!

The Magistrates of all classes every where aid, with their efforts, the views of the Sovereign, and the people by their zeal facilitate the operation of their authority, and by the manifestation of the most affecting

sentiments, exalt the courage and ardour of the troops.

Soldiers, Magistrates, Citizens, all have but one object, the service of the State; but one sentiment, that of admiration for the Sovereign; but one desire, that of seeing Heaven watch over his days, how just a recompence for a Monarch who has no other thought, no other ambition, than those of the happiness and the glory of the French nation!

[He descended from the Tribune amidst the applauses of the Assembly.]

The President made the following reply:—
Monsieur the Minister of the Interior, and Gentlemen Counsellors of State,

You have painted the true greatness of the Prince, in retracing all the good he has done. The annual pictures of his internal administration will one day be the finest monuments of his reign. Unhappy the sovereign who is great only at the head of his armies; happy the one who knows how to govern as well as to conquer, who occupies himself incessantly with useful works, in order to rest himself from the fatigues of war, and whose provident hand sows in the midst of so many ravages, the fruitful seeds of public felicity. One single man has fulfilled these two great destinies. He has subdued powerful states—he has traversed Europe, as a conqueror under triumphal arches, erected to his glory, from the bounds of Italy to the extremity of Poland.

It was enough for the first of heroes, but not enough for the first of Kings. In the fields of Marengo and of Jena, that indefatigable genius meditated the happiness of nations. All the ideas of public order, all those safe councils which protect societies and empires have always accompanied him in his warlike tent. It was he that re opened the temples of desolated religion, and who saved morality and the laws from a ruin which was almost inevitable. In one word, he has founded more than others had destroyed—behold that which recommends his memory to eternity!

In the midst of the magnificent of our squares a column, worthy of the age of the Antonines or the Trajans, has been elevated in opposition to the voice of the hero who is above such things. Our exploits will be engraved on the glorious bronzes with which it is to be covered. Victory erect on this triumphal column will point to Italy twice subdued, to Vienna, to Berlin, to Warsaw, opening their gates, our standards floating on the Pyramids, the Po, the Danube, the Rhine, the Spree, the Vistula, stooping beneath our laws.—Frenchmen will stop with pride at the foot of this monument.

The day is not perhaps far distant, when we may be able to erect, to the pacificator of Europe, a monument still more worthy of him.

Let all the arts decorate him with the emblems

blems of agriculture and industry, let the images of peace and abundance preside above; let there be represented with them, not cities destroyed, but cities rebuilt; not captive rivers, but rivers mixing their streams for the benefit of commerce; not fields of slaughter, but fields fertilized; not the war which shatters thrones, but the wisdom which re-establishes them. Let them engrave on them, in fine, as a substitute for all other inscriptions, those memorable words—"I have felt that in order to be happy it was necessary for me first to be assured of the happiness of France."

This triumphal arch of a new description will never be beheld without emotions of respect and love. It is there that every heart will send forth without effort the most exalted eulogy of the great man, who has been the author of so much good.

We cannot render him our homage in a better mode than by putting up vows; that his talents as a warrior may soon become useless. Secure is he of finding within himself other sources of greatness. Let us not doubt it. Thanks to all that he shall undertake for the happiness of the nation. His renown as a conqueror will henceforth be but the most feeble part of his glory.

SPAIN.

The French are pursuing their usual system of tactics in Spain, without any suitable opposition on the part of their adversaries. Although they have previously effected the conquest of Austria and Prussia, by exactly the same means, yet the military men in Spain seem to be incapable of analysing them, and of adopting such measures of defence, or counter-attack, as shall defeat the audacious tactics of the enemy. Whenever Bonaparte has taken the field, his uniform system has been to compose an immense advanced guard of fifteen or twenty thousand of his lightest troops, and to push this forward at all hazards to a considerable distance, in the rear of the enemy, at least as far as horses can gallop without rest, and men and horses subsist with precarious provision. By this means the communication of the enemy's corps are broken, their magazines seized or destroyed, a panic created in every direction, the enemy considers himself as being surrounded, divisions are said to be defeated, report magnifies the number of those in the rear; and confusion, want of concert, dismay and defeat are the consequences. In this way Bonaparte succeeded at Marengo, at Ulm, at Jena, and he is profiting at this time by the same system in Spain. This advanced corps, commanded by dashing and enterprising officers, does not rest

till it has arrived at a point previously agreed on, and calculated to aid in the best manner the operations of the main body. Thus, in the campaign in Spain, we already hear of the sudden irruption of a body of French, who have advanced with celerity to Burgos and Valladolid, and perhaps even to Madrid, spreading reports on their way of the defeat of the Spanish army, suffering no one to precede them, or escape before them in the line of their marches, magnifying their own numbers, seizing arms, ammunition, provisions, detachments, couriers, &c. appalling and disconcerting all the armies of Spain and England, and producing the precise effect intended before it is found out that they are nothing more than an advanced guard of a few thousand men. To oppose such a system with success, requires a counter-system of greater activity, in which assault should be substituted for defence; it requires also the organization of a strong reserve, and a perfect system of scouts, beacons, and telegraphs.

We hope the Spaniards are prepared to oppose this system of the enemy, and that the last reports from Spain will not prove well founded.

Bonaparte arrived at Bayonne on the 3d instant. He set out from Bayonne on the 4th, at noon, and on the 5th arrived at Vittoria, and put himself at the head of his army. It is divided into eight grand divisions, commanded by Marshals Ney, Bessieres, Soult, Mortier, Victor, Moncey, General St. Cyr, and General Junot.

General Blake, having advanced from Bilbao, attacked the enemy on the 26th at Zarnosa, on the road to Durango, to which the French, under General Merlin, had withdrawn, after they had evacuated Bilbao. After a short but very sharp action the French began to retreat, but continued to dispute every inch of ground, during the whole of their retrograde movement. General Blake advanced as far as Zarnosa, whence he meant shortly to make a fresh attack upon the enemy, who, it was thought, would risk a general battle in defence of Durango, as the possession of it by the Spaniards would place them completely in the rear of the French at Vittoria,—in this action the Spaniards are said to have lost two thousand men. The loss of the French is represented as much more considerable. A private letter states that a French corps, consisting of upwards of one thousand infantry, was entirely cut off,

off, and compelled to surrender. On the 27th, General Blake reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and determined to attack them with all possible speed; so that the next arrival will in all probability bring us accounts of the utmost importance from that quarter. The army, under the command of Blake, is estimated at fifty thousand men, mostly infantry; that under Castanos is nearly sixty thousand, including a great number of cavalry. An army from Catalonia, amounting to between thirty and forty thousand, under the command of Vivas, had also proceeded to join the main body. The army of Arragon, which continued to advance, had been strengthened by great numbers of recruits, who flocked voluntarily from all parts of that province, to share in the glory which was expected soon to result from the joint exertions of the patriotic forces.

The British forces now in Spain are to rendezvous at Valladolid. When assembled, they will amount to nearly forty thousand men. There are besides to be ten thousand men stationed in Portugal, under the command of Sir J. Craddock.

dranjuez, Oct. 13.—Among the important and urgent objects which claim the attention of the Supreme Central Junta of the Kingdom, it will not lose sight of the encouragement which should be given to agriculture, the arts, commerce, and navigation, the main springs of national wealth. They will, with this view, avail themselves of all the means which existing circumstances may afford. Attending to the invariable principles of justice and equity, they will not disregard the obligations contracted by the Crown, and which form the patrimony of a considerable number of families. They will take care that the allowances to widows, pensions, annuities, the interest of the vales, and other demands of a similar nature, shall be paid with due punctuality, notwithstanding the immense funds necessary for subsisting, arming, and clothing the troops. They will take an exact account of the public debt, and the produce of the annual revenues; carefully attend to the distribution of them; establish complete economy in all the branches of financial administration; radically remove all the abuses introduced therein by the old government; and successively suppress the innumerable useless or unnecessary offices; simplifying, as far as possible, the revenue system, and placing it under the direction of men distinguished for zeal, activity, and patriotism. The retrenchments effected in the enormous expences of the royal household, and those to which the nation was put by the ambitious favourite, the cause of all the evils we are now suffering,

will considerably diminish the imposts on the towns and villages, and the toil of their worthy inhabitants. They will be appropriated to the maintenance of our heroic defenders, instead of supporting the pride and corruption of a Godol and his satellites. The sale of the property of all those who have leagued themselves with the common enemy, and those whose prior conduct has justly incurred the same confiscation, will considerably augment the revenues of the state; and the Supreme Junta, as a proof of the purity of its sentiments, will annually publish a printed statement, containing the sum total of the funds accruing from the revenues, donatives, and contributions of Spain and the Indies, with the repartition thereof, providing for the equal and impartial collection of the imposts. The Junta solemnly recognizes the national debt, and notifies, that as to all credits and accounts with the Royal Hacienda, yet unliquidated, or though liquidated, still susceptible of further correction, it will proceed to examine and correct them previous to their being allowed and passed; and for the information and direction of the public, the Junta has ordered these presents to be communicated to the council, and circulated in every part of the nation."

"On the 31st of October, four divisions of General Blake's army were attacked by 25,000 French. After fighting as became valiant Spaniards during the whole day, General Blake, in order to prevent being surrounded, determined to fall back and to form a junction with the divisions of the Asturias and the Marquis de la Romana. The retreat was conducted in the best order, without the loss of cannon, colours, or prisoners. They halted during the night of the 1st of November, at Bilbao. General Blake having resolved to take post at Valmaseda, the army marched on the 2d instant for another position, where it was joined by the Asturias, the troops of the North, and the 4th division of Galicia; a small detachment having been left at Bilbao. On the 3d, the French appeared before that city in great force; and the few troops that were there, evacuated it in good order, and fell back on Valmaseda.

"In the action of the 5th, all the divisions displayed the greatest gallantry, in maintaining their position against a very superior force during the whole day, with unexampled energy, and left the field of battle with reluctance; the enemy, notwithstanding his superiority, was unable to gain a foot of ground. The loss of the Spaniards was considerable, but that of the French much greater; so that they were incapable of molesting the Spaniards in their retreat, which was effected in the most orderly manner, without the loss of a single knapsack.

"The army being concentrated at Valmaseda, General Blake received information, on the 4th, that a division of the enemy, consisting

sisting of 10,000 men, was marching on the heights of Ontara, with a view of cutting off a division of his army posted in that place. He therefore put his troops in motion at day-break of the 5th, and at one o'clock attacked the enemy. After an obstinate battle, which lasted till dark, he completely put them to the rout, with great slaughter, and the loss of many prisoners, one howitzer, two ammunition waggons, and a considerable quantity of provisions. Till eleven o'clock of the night of the 5th, when the dispatch was sent off, prisoners and baggage continued to be brought in. The number and rank of the prisoners cannot be exactly stated, as our troops continued the pursuit, and there were the best founded hopes they would be able to capture a great part of the French division, who, finding their retreat by the high road cut off, defiled by the edge of the mountains, skirting the vallies, in which direction they were closely pursued. On the morning of the 6th, all the army marched forward, and earnestly solicited permission to enter Bilboa at the point of the bayonet.

Corunna, Nov. 8.—A dispatch has been received by the Junta of this kingdom, from his Excellency General Joaquim Blake, Captain-General of Galicia, dated November 1, containing the duplicate of a dispatch, which he had sent to the President of the Supreme Central Junta of Government, at Aranjuez: and is as follows:

"**MOST EXCELLENT SIR**—The enemy, having received great reinforcements from France within these few days, and having collected the whole of their forces into one body, attacked yesterday our troops posted at Sornosa, who fought with great bravery; but, after an action that lasted the whole of the day, they were forced by the superior numbers of the enemy, who threatened to cut them off, to abandon their positions. I cannot yet inform your Excellency of the amount of our loss, or of the particulars of the action, not having yet received the reports of the commanders of the divisions engaged. A thick mist which concealed the movements of the enemy, favoured greatly his attack. Wherever I was present, I witnessed the utmost bravery on the part of our generals, officers, and soldiers, and, from the obstinate resistance which they made to the enemy in every point where they were attacked, I am persuaded, that they have all behaved themselves like true Spaniards, and in this conviction, and in the belief that the enemy has suffered enormously, I am confirmed by his not attempting to follow us. When I saw the troops falling back, and the greater part of them taking the direction of the high road, I formed a junction of the different corps engaged in the action, and led them to the Sierra of Viscargui on the left flank of the enemy, from whence, after allowing them to rest for about two hours, I marched them by Legana to the heights of

Bilboa, the rear guard of the army being covered in this retreat by the *Marechal de Camp*, D. Nicolas Mahy, and this morning I left them at Bilboa under the command of that officer, while I proceed to take new positions for the army, adapted to its present circumstances, availing myself for that purpose of the Asturian troops; the army come from the North, and the second division of the army of Galicia, which were not engaged in the action.—I communicate the whole to your excellency, for the information of the Supreme Junta.

"God preserve your excellency many years.

JOAQUIM BLAKE.

"*Hirandegui, Nov. 1, 1808.*

"*To his Excellency Count Florida Blanca.*

P. S. I am this instant informed, that the whole of the French army has appeared before Bilboa, in consequence of which, and the orders given to General Mahy, that town will be evacuated, and the troops under his command will fall back to join the rest of the army, the head-quarters of which I mean to establish at Valmaseda.

TURKEY.

Mustapha Bairacter, who at present holds the reins of government, takes his measures for the security of the empire so effectually, that the most complete tranquillity reigns in this capital. His chief attention is directed to the corps of Janissaries, who are, at this moment, subject to the strictest discipline. The political relations between Russia and the Sublime Porte remain in the same state of uncertainty. All that is known is, that the Russian army in Moldavia and Wallachia has received considerable reinforcements.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex was held on Friday, pursuant to requisition, at the Mermaid, Hackney, to address his Majesty on the late treaty concluded in Portugal, when the following was agreed to:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, feeling in common with the rest of our countrymen, deep regret and indignation at the late events in Portugal, which have disappointed our most sanguine hopes and our best founded expectations, pray your Majesty to take into your consideration this our most loyal statement and petition.

We prejudice the case of no man, but we feel under such circumstances of national disappointment, that to demand a strict, a rigorous, and an impartial inquiry into all its causes, is not only an immutable principle of justice, but has been the invariable practice of our ancestors.

Without such an inquiry, the guilty cannot

not fairly be brought to punishment, nor can the characters of the innocent, who may be suspected, be effectually vindicated and restored.

When we reflect that our armies and our fleets are composed of men of the same description, and drawn from the same sources; that our engagements at sea always shed new lustre on the navy, and always add to the nation a security, while our victories on land are generally unavailing, and often lead to disgrace, we cannot persuade ourselves that the whole blame in the late transactions is attributable to our commanders.

We suspect that it may be owing either to some radical defect in our military system, or to the incapacity or misconduct of those by whose counsels the efforts of your Majesty's land forces are directed, and to whose judgment and discretion the management of the army is entrusted; such defect, incapacity, or misconduct, cannot be remedied by a court martial, or by any military court of inquiry.

We therefore pray your Majesty not only to order courts martial to be held on the conduct of all the officers who advised or signed either the armistice or convention in Portugal, but to recommend to the parliament to institute such a public and effectual investigation into all the causes and circumstances of these transactions, as may lead to the adoption of such measures and salutary reforms as may secure the punishment of the guilty, however high their station, and prevent the recurrence of similar calamities.

And we assure your Majesty, that whoever advised you to rebuke the Lord Mayor and corporation of the city of London, for their late loyal petition, acted in defiance of the principles which seated your Majesty's family on the throne, and in contempt and violation of the undoubted rights and liberties of your people, asserted at all times by our ancestors, and finally secured to us at the Revolution by the Bill of Rights.

The following sums had been redeemed by the commissioners of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of November, 1808:

Redeemed by Annual Mil- lion, &c.	£72,202,958
Ditto on account of Loans	71,533,608
Ditto by Land Tax	23,156,429
Ditto by 1 per cent. per Ann. on Imp. Loan	910,087
Stock transferred by Life Annuities, up to the 27th October, 1808	226,602
Total	£168,029,684

The sum to be expended in the
ensuing quarter is 2,690,673l. 11s. 2d.

A Court of Inquiry at Chelsea has met
on the subject of the late Convention in
MONTHLY MAG., No. 178.

Portugal. It consists of the following General Officers:—General Sir David Dundas, president; Generals the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, Earl of Pembroke, Lieutenant-general Sir George Nugent, Peter Craig, Lord Heathfield, and Oliver Nicols.

Copy of a letter from Captain Seymour, of the Amethyst, to Admiral Young, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Plymouth, and by him transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Salvador del Mundo, in Hamoaze, the 15th instant.

Amethyst, Hamoaze, Nov. 15, 1808.

MY LORD.—I have the most sincere pleasure in acquainting you, that his Majesty's ship the Amethyst, under my command, captured, the 10th instant at night, the French frigate La Thetis, of forty-four guns, and a crew of three hundred and thirty men, who had served years together, and one hundred and six soldiers, from L'Orient for Martinique. Being close to the N. W. point of Groa, she was seen a quarter before seven P. M. and immediately chased; and a close action began before ten o'clock, which continued with little intermission till twenty minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board for a short time, after ten, and from quarter past eleven, when she intentionally laid us on board, till she surrendered (about an hour), she lay fast alongside, the fluke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremost maindeck port, and she was, after great slaughter, boarded and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her, before we disengaged the ships. Shortly after a ship of war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the Triumph, which immediately gave us the most effectual assistance that the anxious and feeling mind of such an officer as Sir Thomas Hardy could suggest. At half-past one the Shannon joined, received prisoners from, and took La Thetis in tow. She is wholly dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had her Commander, (Pinsun, Capitaine de Vasseau,) and one hundred and thirty-five men, killed; one hundred and two wounded, amongst whom are all her officers except three. The Amethyst has lost nineteen killed and fifty-one wounded, amongst the former is Lieutenant Bernard Kindall, a most promising young officer, of the Royal Marines, who suffered greatly; and that invaluable officer, Lieutenant S. J. Payne, dangerously wounded; the mizen mast shot away, and the ship much damaged and leaky. No language can convey an adequate idea of the cool and determined bravery shewn by every officer and man of this ship; and their truly noble behaviour has laid me under the greatest obligation. The assistance I received from my gallant friend the first Lieutenant, Mr. Goddard Blennerhassett, an officer of great merit and

ability, is beyond all encomium. Lieutenants Hill and Crouch, and Mr. Fair the master, (whose admirable exertions, particularly at the close of the action, when the enemy was on fire, the boarders employed, and the ship had suddenly made two feet water, surmounted all difficulties), are happily preserved to add lustre to his Majesty's ser-

vice. In justice to Monsieur Dede, the surviving commander of *La Thetis*, I must observe, he acted with singular firmness, and was the only Frenchman on the quarter-deck when we boarded her.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A New Theatre will be erected with all possible expedition, by Robert Smirke, jun. on the site of the late Theatre Royal, in Covent Garden, and of the houses adjoining. In order to defray, in part, the great expence attached to this undertaking, it is proposed to raise the sum of 50,000*l.* by subscription, in shares of 500*l.* each, under the immediate patronage of his Most Gracious Majesty the King—Each of the subscribers is to receive, clear of the property tax, and all other charges and out-goings whatsoever, an annuity of twenty-five pounds, to commence from the opening of the new Theatre, and to continue for the term of 85 years, (being the remaining term of the lease, and of all the premises), with the addition of an annual transferrable Free Admission to any part of the Theatre before the curtain (private boxes excepted), for which the subscribers will be secured by the patent, and the new Theatre, with the scenery, machinery, and all other property therein contained.

The new bridge at Vauxhall is contracted for, and two years the time stipulated for its completion; it is to face Horseferry-road, Westminster, where a new street is to be built, to lead into Tothill-fields.

The general half-yearly meeting of the Sunday School Society was held on the 12th of October. The committee reported, that since their last meeting they had issued 3,100 Spelling books, 1,485 Testaments, and 145 Bibles, for the use of 77 schools, containing upwards of 5,000 children. Since the commencement of their institution, they have distributed about 558,000 Spelling-books, 57,000 Testaments, and 7,500 Bibles, to about 300 schools, containing 251,000 children, besides the sum of 4,170*l.* for the payment of teachers. In consequence of urgent applications from the Isles of Man and Guernsey, the society has engaged to extend its charitable aid to those islands, as well as to Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Scilly. Great moral benefit was stated to have resulted to the inhabitants of North Wales from the Society's exertions; and its attention was now directed to the southern division of that principality. In pursuance of this object, 10,000 copies of the Spelling-book in Welsh had been printed and distributed.

MARRIED.

At Hampton Court, George Vernon, esq. of Clontarf Castle, county of Dublin, to Henrietta youngest daughter of Wilson Draydell, esq. of Coltishhead Priory, Lancashire.

At East Ham, Charles Sayer, esq. of Bread-street, to Miss Greenhill, daughter of Wm. G. esq. of Plashet House, East Ham.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, to Miss Caroline Wyndham.—M. Price, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Susannah Charlotte Sheldrick, of Mary-le-bonne-street.—D. Browne, esq. of Somerset House, to Miss Shee.—G. Moss, esq. to Miss Cunningham, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

At Lambeth, Thomas Manners, esq. son of the Hon. Wm. Manners, to Miss A. Gates, of Newington.

At Ealing, Captain J. H. Godby, R. N. to Miss Bell, of New Grove House.

At Queen-square Church, the Rev. Edward Peter, of Great Wigborough, Essex, to Miss M^cAllan, of Blackfriars-road.

John Fearn, esq. of Sloane-street, to Harriet, second daughter of Philip William Thomas, esq. of Highbury Grove.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Joseph Benson, of Albemarle House, Hounslow, to Miss Chiles, of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

At Hackney, Captain Hopkins, of the 91st Life Guards, to Miss Chamberlaine, daughter of the late George C. esq. of Devonshire-place.

At St. John's, Wapping, James Brown, esq. of St. Catharine's, Tower, to Miss Eliza Dudman, youngest daughter of John D. esq. of Hermitage.

At St. Catharine's, Coleman-street, Benjamin Bushell, esq. of Clive House, Kent, to Miss Tomlin, of Fenchurch-street.

At Clapham, Mr. L. G. Kier, of Bridge-street, to Miss Bellamy, elder daughter of John B. esq. of the House of Commons.

At Mary-le-bonne, the Rev. James Stuart Freeman, D. D. of St. John's, Oxford, Prebendary of Lichford, Hants, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Augustus Richter, of Newman-street.—T. Carter, esq. son of the late R. Carter, esq. of Gloucester-place, New Road, to Miss Muckamore, daughter of Mr. M. of Southwark.—J. Brown, esq. of Upper

Upper George-street, Portman-square, to Miss Van Gelder, daughter of P. M. Van G. esq. of Upper Norton-street.—Thomas Lack, esq. of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss C. Parkins, of Chesfield Lodge, Herts.

DIED.

In Duke-street, Smithfield, Mrs. Hyde, 67, wife of Mr. Hyde, a verger of St. Paul's Cathedral, after a long and painful illness which she bore with exemplary fortitude. She is much lamented by all her acquaintance.

In Maddox-street, Mrs. Jean Campbell, of Carriell, niece to John, third duke of Argyll.

In Duke-street, St. James's, John Hutchinson, esq. 85.

In Spring Gardens, Mrs. Jekyll, wife of Joseph Jekyll, esq. M. P.

At Bruce Grove, Tottenham, John Minnitt, esq. of Holborn-bridge, distiller.

Suddenly, at Stoke Newington, the Rev. Mr. Barbauld, husband of the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld.

J. Maddison, esq. of the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In Manchester-square, Mrs. Charlotte Dalrymple, eldest sister of the late Admiral D.

The infant daughter of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office.

At Camberwell, Thomas Wilson, esq. late Chief Justice of the island of Dominica, 84.

In Duchess-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Fox, wife of Lieut.-General F.

At Clapham, Mrs. Clementson, relict of John C. esq. Deputy-Serjeant at Arms, and mother to the gentleman who at present fills that office.

At her house on Blackheath, aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Anne Morris, third and only surviving daughter of the late Edmund M. esq. of Loddington-hall, Leicestershire, one of the Representatives in Parliament for that county.

At Woolwich, the wife of George Smith, esq. late Chief Clerk of the Cheque-office of his Majesty's Dock-yard at that place.

In Park-street, Westminster, the wife of George White, esq.

At Dutchet, Higgins Eden, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

In Tower-street, Mr. James Thornton, a native of Warton, Lancashire. He had, by unremitted assiduity in business, acquired a fortune of 100,000*l.* the whole of which, as he died without a will, or any legitimate issue, devolves upon his relations, in the neighbourhood of Burton, in Kendal, a sister and three nieces, who have hitherto been accustomed to daily labour.

In Bryanston-street, Portman-square, John Baynes Garforth, esq. formerly M. P. for Coker-mouth, 86.

At Brompton Crescent, Edward Jones, esq.

At Rotherhithe, Mrs. Rickie, wife of Thomas R. esq.

At Esher, Henry de Pontbiqu, esq. 79.

In Brunswick-square, Mrs. Butler, wife of John B. esq.

At Kennington, Samuel Horton, esq.

At West Ham, James Anderson, L. L. D. a native of Scotland, and formerly of Monk's Hill, Aberdeenshire. This gentleman, distinguished by superior talents for experimental husbandry, was employed by government to examine into the state of the western coasts and islands of Scotland, and confirmed, by his relations, the accounts which had been given of the melancholy poverty and depression of the inhabitants. Dr. A. was the author of numerous works on agriculture and political economy; of which the following, we believe, is a pretty accurate list:—Essays relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs, one vol. 8vo. 1775, afterwards gradually increased to four volumes, and reprinted with the title of Recreations in Agriculture; Observations on the Means of exciting a Spirit of National Industry, chiefly intended to promote the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of Scotland, one vol. 4to. 1777; An Enquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a view to the new Corn Bill proposed for Scotland, a pamphlet, 8vo. 1777; An Enquiry into the Causes that have hitherto retarded the advancement of Agriculture in Europe, with Hints for removing the circumstances that have chiefly obstructed its progress, a pamphlet, 4to. 1779; An Account of Ancient Monuments and Fortifications in the Highlands of Scotland (Archæologia, vol. V. p. 241. and vol. VI. p. 87); The Interest of Great Britain, with regard to the American Colonies considered, a pamphlet, 8vo. 1782; An Account of the present state of the Hebrides and Western Coasts of Scotland, one vol. 8vo. 1785; Observations on the Effects of the Coal Duty upon the remote and thinly peopled Coasts of Britain, a pamphlet, 8vo. 1792; A Practical Treatise on Peat Moss, one vol. 8vo. 1794; An Account of the different kinds of Sheep, found in the Russian Dominions, and among the Tartar Hordes of Asia, translated from Dr. Pallas, and five Appendixes added, one vol. 8vo. 1794; A Practical Treatise on Draining Bogs and Swampy Grounds, illustrated by Figures, with Cursory Remarks upon the originality of Mr. Elkington's mode of Draining, one vol. 8vo. 1797; Recreations in Agriculture, mentioned above.—Dr. A. was also the conductor of The Bee, a periodical publication, consisting of essays, philosophical, philological, and miscellaneous, published some years ago at Edinburgh, and discontinued upon the completion of eighteen small octavo volumes. To his pen are also attributed some Observations on Planting and Training Timber Trees; An Essay on Quick-lime, as a cement, and as a manure; and a Practical Treatise on Smoky Chimnies. It has been asserted, that in the last of these works were first explained the principles of the patent Bath stove, by the construction of which, as illustrated in this treatise, Mr. Brodie realized an immense fortune. The collection of

of Dr. Anderson's essays is a very valuable work, and has gone through several editions; and his *Observations on National Industry* are particularly worthy of the attention of those who are desirous of contributing to the ease and felicity of their fellow-creatures. His treatises, though they cannot boast of elegance of style, or correctness of language, bear evidence, however, to the benevolence, the information, and the judgment of the writer.

In the vicinity of Birmingham, where he had lately retired from his residence at Brompton, Mr. *John Ireland*, author of the *Illustrations of Hogarth*, and of several other works. Mr. I. was born at the Trench farm, near, Wem, in Shropshire, in a house which had been rendered somewhat remarkable by having been the birth-place and country residence of Wycherley the poet; and is descended from a race that were eminent for their conscientious adherence to their religious principles. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Holland, and great granddaughter of the Rev. Philip Henry. Mr. I. discovered a strong predilection to letters and painting, but his friends thought he had also a turn for mechanics, and therefore determined to make him a watchmaker, and to that business he was accordingly devoted — While very young, he married an amiable and estimable woman, of a turn and temper exactly congenial with his own, and, with every prospect of success, engaged in an extensive business. In this, though his connexions were numerous, and his knowledge of his art indisputable, he was not successful. For pictures and prints he had an enthusiastic fondness, and in each class, especially in the works of Mortimer and Hogarth, had a well-selected collection; and of books, a well-chosen library. He lived on terms of the most unreserved intimacy with many men that were eminent in the arts, at the bar, and in the church; and at his table were to be met Mortimer, Gainsborough, and Henderson, with many other characters highly distinguished for talents and taste, most of whom have long since

“Shook hands with death, and call'd the worm their kinsman.”

With Gainsborough he was upon the most friendly terms, and that admirable artist presented to him an excellent portrait of Henderson, of whom Mr. Ireland was the first protector; for in his house this popular actor resided many years, as a friend and a brother, before he could be admitted to try his strength on the stage, though aided by every recommendation which Mr. Ireland or any of his connections could afford him. His *Life and Letters of Henderson* were published in 1786, and are stated in the preface to have been the first book he had written. The next publication with his name prefixed was *Hogarth*

Illustrated, in two volumes. For the works of Hogarth, we have already said, he had an early predilection, so that we can readily conceive he engaged in their illustration ^{copiously}. — The book abounds with anecdotes, which the author's long connections with men conversant with such subjects enabled him to supply. These are generally told in an easy and agreeable style, and if not always appropriate to the print described, have a general relation to the subject — For several years Mr. Ireland had been afflicted with a complication of disorders, which had rendered society irksome to him; and we are concerned to hear, that his latter days were clouded by pecuniary difficulties.

At Bath, Sir *Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay*, bart. M. P. for the county of Hants, &c. He was the son of the late Sir Henry Paulet, who was created a baronet in 1772, and whom he succeeded in 1784. The addition of Mildmay was made in consequence of his marriage to a Hampshire heiress of that name, who survives him, and by whom he has left fifteen children. Sir Henry first came into parliament for Westbury, in Wiltshire, in 1796, and was elected for the city of Winchester in 1802. At the general election in 1806, he was almost unanimously called forward by a very large meeting, held at Chichester, to join Mr. Chute, in opposition to the other candidates, Mr. Thistlethwaite and the Hon. Wm. Herbert. In this contest, after an arduous struggle, he was unsuccessful; but, as he energetically expressed himself in his Address at the close of the election, “defeated, but not dismayed, and when the hour of honourable struggle shall again arrive, I shall be found at my post.” This pledge he redeemed at the ensuing contest, in the following year, when he and his colleague, Mr. Chute, were both returned, by a very large majority, after one day's poll. We need offer no other panegyric than what is contained in the address of one of the gentlemen who now offers himself as a candidate to succeed him, and who declares, that “though he had been opposed to him in political differences, he ever respected his talents and his virtues.” Sir Henry certainly injured a naturally tender constitution by his great exertions at both these contests, and his unwearied application to the laborious duties of a constant attendance in parliament. The conduct of Sir Henry, as a member of the legislative body, has been distinguished for manly independence. In 1796, he voted for a censure on Mr. Pitt and his colleagues, for the particular measure of voting subsidies without the knowledge of parliament; but in 1802, when that statesman was out of office, he opposed those who wished to criminate his conduct, and boldly asserted his belief, “that to William Pitt England was indebted for the preservation of her laws and religion, and the king for the crown which he then wore.” He concluded

concluded with moving an amendment, containing a vote of thanks to the ex-minister, for his pre-eminent services to the country, which was carried by a majority of 159.—In 1803, Sir Henry made some remarks on the delay of the Commissioners of the Navy, in respect to their reports, and adduced the case of Mr. Taylor, a block-maker and contractor, who had been discharged, as one of great hardship to an individual.—In 1803, he also objected to some of the provisions in the new Income Tax Bill. In 1804, he voted with Sir John Wrottesley, on the motion of the latter, for an inquiry into the conduct of the government during the insurrection in Dublin; in favour of Mr. Pitt's proposition relative to the state of our naval force, and of Mr. Fox's motion for a retrospective inquiry into the provisions for our national defence. When Lord Melville's conduct came under the review of the house, he was one of those who voted for referring it to the decision of a select committee; and afterwards sat in the committee of twenty-one, appointed to examine the tenth report of the Naval Commissioners. In the same year Sir Henry appeared in the character of an author, in the re-publication, in seven octavo volumes, of *The Light of Nature Pursued*, by Abraham Tucker, esq. which he revised and corrected, with the addition of some account of the author.—Sir Henry generally resided at Dagmersfield Park, near Odiham, Hampshire, and commanded the Dagmersfield Volunteers. His hospitality was open and liberal, like his manners; and his humanity was evinced by his visits to the various jails of the metropolis, in company with the benevolent Nield, and his munificent donations to the poor. The complaint that proved fatal was a disease of the liver, with which he had been long afflicted, and which he endured with manly firmness and patient resignation. He is succeeded in his titles and estates, computed at the annual value of 25,000*l.* by his eldest son Henry, 22 years of age.

At his rectory of Ruan-Lanyhorne, near Tregony, Cornwall, the Rev. *J. Whitaker*.—He was born at Manchester, about the year 1735. Of the school part of his education we know little or nothing; but that he went early to Oxford; where he was elected Fellow of C.C.C. and where he discovered, in a very short time, those originalities, and peculiarities of mind, which afterwards so strongly marked him as an author and as a man. His vigour of intellect at once displayed itself among his acquaintance; but whilst his animated conversation drew many around him, a few were repelled from the circle, by his impatience of contradiction. The character of his genius, however, was soon decided in literary composition. In 1771, Mr. Whitaker published his "*History of Manchester*," in quarto—a work distinguished

for acuteness of research, bold imagination, independent sentiment, and correct information. Nor does its composition less merit our applause, whether we have respect to the arrangement of the materials, the style, or the language. With regard to the general subject, it may be observed, that Mr. W. was the first writer who could so light up the region of antiquarianism, and to dissipate its obscurity, even to the eyes of ordinary spectators. The discoveries of our antiquaries, indeed, have been attended with no brilliant success; and Whitaker's "*Manchester*" is perhaps the only book, in which the truth of our island history has been elucidated by the hand of a master. It is rather singular, that this work was, in the order of merit as well as time, the first of Mr. Whitaker's publications. In proportion as he advanced in life, his imagination seems, by a strange inversion of what is characteristic of our nature, to have gained an ascendancy over his judgment, and we shall perceive more of fancy and of passion, of conjecture and hypothesis, in some of his subsequent productions, than just opinion, or deliberate investigation. Mr. Whitaker's "*Genuine History of the Britons Asserted*," an octavo volume, published in 1782, may be accepted as a sequel to "*The Manchester*." It contains a complete refutation of Macpherson, whose "*Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland*," is full of palpable mistakes and misrepresentations. In 1773, we find Mr. W. the morning preacher of Berkeley Chapel; to which office he had been appointed by a Mr. Hughes; but, about the end of the following year, he was removed from that situation. This gave occasion to "*The Case between Mr. W. and Mr. Hughes, relative to the morning-preachership of Berkeley-Chapel*;" in which Mr. W. relates some remarkable particulars, and declares himself "*unalterably determined to carry the matter into Westminster-Hall*." He actually used his utmost efforts to bring his determination into action, but the fervour of his resentment threw him off his guard; and he expressed himself so indiscreetly, that his "*Case*," was considered as a libel by the Court of King's Bench. During his residence in London, he had an opportunity of conversing with several of our most celebrated writers; among whom were the author of "*The Rambler*," and the historian of the Roman Empire. It does not appear, indeed, that Johnson was much attached to Whitaker. Equally strong in understanding, equally tenacious of opinion, and equally impassioned in conversation, it is not probable that they should amicably coalesce on all occasions. In the Ossianic controversy, they were decidedly hostile. With Gibbon, Mr. W. was well acquainted; and the manuscript of the first volume of "*The Decline and Fall of the Roman*"

Roman Empire," was submitted to Mr. Whitaker's inspection. But what was his surprise, when, as he read the same volume in print, that chapter, which has been so obnoxious to the christian world, was then first introduced to his notice! That chapter, Gibbon had suppressed in the manuscript, over-awed by Mr. Whitaker's high character, and afraid of his censure. And, in fact, that the historian should have shrunk from his indignant eye, may well be conceived, when we see his christian principle and his manly spirit uniting in the rejection of a living of considerable value, which was at this time offered him by a unitarian patron.—He spurned at the temptation, and pitied the seducer. Of his integrity, however, some recompense was now at hand; and, about the year 1778, he succeeded, as fellow of Corpus Christi College, to the Rectory of Ruan-Lanyhorne, Cornwall, one of the most valuable livings in the gift of that College, where he had proceeded to his degree of B.D. and into that county he went, to reside upon his rectory. There, it might have been expected, that retirement and leisure would greatly favour the pursuits of literature; and that, though "the converser," (to use an expression of Mr. W.) had disappeared, the author would break forth with new energies. But Ruan-Lanyhorne was, for several years, no tranquil seat of the Muses. That pleasant seclusion was now the scene of contest—but of contest which (in the opinion of the writer of this Memoir) was absolutely unavoidable. Mr. Whitaker had proposed a tythe-composition to his parishioners by no means unreasonable. This they refused to pay: but Mr. Whitaker was steady to his purpose. A rupture ensued between the parties—the tythes were demanded in kind—disputes arose upon disputes—animosities were kindled—and litigations took place. That Mr. Whitaker was finally victorious, afforded pleasure to the friends of the rector, and, let us add, to the friends of justice and of truth. Yet it was long before harmony was restored to Ruan-Lanyhorne. That his literary schemes had been so disagreeably interrupted, was the subject of general regret. But the conscientious pastor looked with a deeper concern to the spiritual welfare of his parishioners. He saw with sorrow their aversion from his preaching—their indifference to his instructions—their repugnance to his authority; and "he laboured more abundantly;" till, after a few years, he had the satisfaction to perceive a visible alteration in the behaviour of the principal parishioners; and a mutual good understanding was established between the pastor and his flock. His cordial, his familiar manner, indeed, was always pleasing to those whom prejudice had not armed against him; and, in proportion as they became acquainted with his kind disposition, the transference of his resentments, and, after injuries, his promptness to forgive, and, anxious

wish to be forgiven; they endeavoured more and more to cultivate his friendship, and at length loved and revered him as their father. Nothing can more fully display the warmth of his affections, his zeal as a Minister of Christ, or his impassioned style of eloquence, than those "Sermons,"* which he published in 1783; after having preached them to his parishioners, we doubt not with a voice and manner to penetrate the conscience, and strike conviction into the soul, to awaken the tears of penitence, and elevate the hopes of the Christian to the abodes of immortality. That he should have published so little in the line of his profession, is, perhaps, to be regretted; though his "Origin of Arianism" be a large volume, it is a controversial tract, full of erudition and ingenious argumentation. We have read no other work of Mr. W. in divinity, except "The Real Origin of Government," (expanded into a considerable treatise, from a sermon which he had preached before Bishop Butler, at his lordship's primary visitation), and "The Introduction to Flindell's Bible." This has been much admired as a masterly piece of eloquence. In the mean time, the Antiquary was not at rest. His "Mary Queen of Scots," published in 1787, in three octavo volumes; his "Course of Hannibal over the Alps,"—his "Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall,"—his "Supplement to Mr. Polwhele's Antiquities of Cornwall,"—his "London," and his "Oxford," (both as yet in MS.) furnish good evidence of an imagination continually occupied in pursuits which kindled up its brightest flame, though not always of that judgment, discretion, or candour, which, if human characters had been ever perfect, we should have expected from a Whitaker. In criticism, however, (where writing anonymously, he would probably have written as temper or caprice suggested,) we find him, for the most part, candid and good-natured—not sparing of censure, nor yet lavish of applause—and affording us, in numerous instances, the most agreeable proofs of genuine benevolence. Even in the instance of Gibbon,† where he has been thought severe beyond all former example, we have a large mixture of the sweet with bitterness. It was the critique on Gibbon that contributed greatly to the reputation of "The English Review," in which Mr. W. was the author of many valuable articles. To his pen, also, "The British Critic," and "The Antijacobin Review," were indebted for various pieces of criticism.—But the strength of his principles is nowhere more apparent than in those articles where he comes forward, armed with the

* They are entitled "Sermons upon Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell."

† Whitaker's Review of Gibbon's History, (vols. iv. v. and vi.) originally appeared in The English Review.

panoply of truth, in defence of our civil and ecclesiastical constitution. It was there he struck his adversaries with consternation, and we beheld the host of jacobins shrinking away from before his face, and creeping into their caverns of darkness. But we are here, perhaps, betrayed into expressions too violent for plain prose, which reminds us of another part of our friend's literary character—we mean his poetical genius. That he contributed some fine pieces of poetry to "the Cornwall and Devon poets," is well known. These were published in two small octavo volumes; and the editor has now in his possession a sufficient quantity of good verse, by Mr. Whitaker, to fill forty or fifty pages of a third volume, now in contemplation. The last work upon which Mr. Whitaker employed his pen was a life of St. Neot, the eldest brother of King Alfred, which, indeed, has not yet made its appearance, but most of the proof sheets of which he lived to correct. We have thus, with rapid glances, reviewed the productions of Mr. W. in the several departments of the historian, the theologian, the critic, the politician, and the poet. Versatility, like Whitaker's, is, in truth, of rare occurrence. But still more rare is the splendour of original genius, exhibited in walks so various. Not that Mr. W. was equally happy in them all. His characteristic traits as a writer, were acute discernment, and a velocity of ideas which acquired new force in composition, and a power of combining images in a manner peculiarly striking, and of flinging on every topic of discussion the strongest illustration. With little scruple, therefore, we hazard an opinion, that though his chief excellence be recognized in antiquarian research, he would have risen to higher eminence as a poet, had he cultivated in early youth the favour of the Muses. Be this, however, as it may—there are none who will deem us extravagant in pronouncing, that Mr. W. was a "great" literary character. That he was "good" as well as great, would sufficiently appear in the recollection of any period of his life; whether we saw him abandoning preferment from principle, and heard him "reasoning of righteousness and judgment to come;" or whether, amongst his parishioners, we witnessed his unaffected earnestness of preaching, his humility in conversing with the poorest cottagers, his sincerity in assisting them with advice, his tenderness in offering them consolation, and his charity in relieving their distresses. It is true, to the same warmth of temper, together with a sense of good intentions, we must attribute an irritability at times destructive of social comfort, an impetuosity that brooked not opposition, and bore down all before it. This precipitation was in part also to be traced to his ignorance of the world; to his simplicity in believing others like himself; precisely what they seemed to be; and on the detection of his error, his anger at dis-

simulation or hypocrisy. But his general good humour, his hospitality, and his convivial pleasantries, were surely enough to atone for those sudden bursts of passion, those flashes which betrayed his "human frailty," but still argued genius. And they who knew how "fearfully and wonderfully he was made," could bear from a Whitaker what they could not so well have tolerated in another. In his family, Mr. W. was uniformly regular; nor did he suffer at any time his literary cares to trench on his domestic duties. The loss of such a man must be deemed as it were a chasm both in public and private life. But, for the latter, we may truly say, that if ever wife had cause to lament the kind and faithful husband, or *children, the affectionate parent, or servants the indulgent master; the family at Ruan-Lanyhorne must feel their loss irreparable†. Such was the historian of Manchester and the rector of Ruan-Lanyhorne, of whom we have given a very hasty sketch; we hope, however, a just and impartial one. That he should have lived to the age of 73 is rather to be wondered. For, strong as was his bodily constitution, his mind, ever active and restless, must have worn out (we should have presumed) even that athletic frame, long before the period assigned to man's existence. Amidst his ardent and indefatigable researches into the antiquities of London, his friends detected the first symptoms of bodily decay. His journey to London, his vast exertions there in procuring information, his energetic and various conversation with literary characters, brought on a debility which he little regarded, till it alarmed him in a stroke of paralysis. From this he never recovered to such a degree, as to be able to resume, with any good effect, his studies or occupations. But, for the last year, his decline has been gradual; and it was such as might be contemplated with pleasure; since he was sensible of his approaching dissolution, yet invariably supported by the faith of a christian. His indeed was the resignation, the cheerfulness becoming a primitive disciple of that Jesus, in whose mercies he reposed, and to whom only he looked for acceptance. And he who would derive comfort from the prospect of death, should keep in view this venerable divine, who at peace with himself, his fellow creatures, and his God, sank as into quiet slumber, without a trouble or a pain, and with a smile on his countenance expired.

At his seat in Berkshire, the Right Honourable *Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester*, Knight of the Bath, a General in the army, Colonel of the 4th or Queen's own Dragoons, Governor of Fort Charlemont in Ireland, and Governor-General and Commander in Chief

* Two amiable daughters.

† Mrs. W. was a Miss Tregon, of an ancient Cornish family.

in Canada. This veteran soldier was one of the oldest officers in the British army. He was descended from an ancient family residing many ages at Carleton, in Cumberland, whence the survivors removed into Ireland: of the family, three brothers, who espoused the Royal cause in the 17th century, lost their lives at the battle of Marston-Moor. A fourth, who survived the restoration, was rewarded for his loyalty with the bishopric of Bristol. From this prelate his lordship was directly descended. He was born in the year 1722, and at an early period entered into the Guards, in which corps he continued until the year 1748, when he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 72d regiment. Upon the breaking out of the seven years war, his professional knowledge was put to an honourable test. In 1758 he embarked with General Amherst for the siege of Louisburgh, where his active exertions obtained him considerable reputation. In the next year he was at the siege of Quebec, under the immortal Wolfe; where his important services did not escape the notice of his superiors. He was singled out as a proper officer, to be detached with an adequate force, to secure a post on the western point of the Isle d'Orleans, a service which he effectually performed. Some time after he was again detached to dislodge the French from Point-au-Trempe, 20 miles distant from Quebec, where he was equally successful. The next service in which Colonel Carleton was engaged, was at the siege of Belleisle, where he acted in the capacity of brigadier-general, having been honoured with that rank on the spot on which he received his first wound from the enemy. The public dispatches of General Hodgson, who commanded on this expedition, spoke in terms highly flattering of the conduct of the brigadier. In February, 1762, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army, and soon afterwards he embarked for the siege of the Havannah. In this arduous enterprize our hero had his full share of honourable toil. On the 10th of June he was detached from the camp into the woods between Coximar and the Moro, with a body of light infantry and grenadiers, who invested the Moro Castle; on the 11th, he carried the Spanish redoubt upon Moro Hill, establishing a post there; but again he had the misfortune to receive a wound. Many officers, however, thought themselves fully compensated for these accidents, and for their incessant fatigues, by the ample sums of prize money which they shared after their conquest. The peace which took place after the end of this campaign interrupted the career of this aspiring soldier, and he remained several years without any opportunity of exerting his military talents. He was not, however, altogether idle; when the late General Murray was recalled from Quebec, he was appointed Lieutenant-governor of that province; and when it was determined that the General should not

return, he was promoted to the government in his room; and he continued in this station for many years. In 1772 he was advanced to the rank of Major-general in the army, and appointed Colonel of the 47th regiment of foot. In addition to these favours conferred on him by his Sovereign, he had the happiness to receive the hand of Lady Mary Howard, sister to the late Earl of Effingham. When the contest between Great Britain and the American colonies began to wear a serious aspect, the Ministry called on General Carleton for his advice; and it is supposed that it was upon his suggestions they brought forward the celebrated Quebec Bill. During the agitation of this measure in the House of Commons, the General was examined at the bar, and his evidence satisfying both sides of the House of the expediency of the measure, it tended of course to accelerate its adoption. After the passing of the Quebec Bill, he immediately repaired to his government, and had a difficult task to perform. He had few troops in the province, and one of the first attempts made by the Americans was, with a powerful army, to gain possession of it. They had surprized Ticonderago and Crown Point. General Carleton formed a plan for the recovery of these posts; but for want of British troops, and the cordial co-operation of the Canadians, his design failed. The General had also the mortification to be defeated in the field, and it was not without great difficulty and address that he escaped in a whale-boat into the town of Quebec. Here his energy of mind became conspicuous; being almost destitute of regular troops, he trained the inhabitants to arms, and soon put the place in such a posture of defence as to defeat General Montgomery in his attempt to storm it, although that brave officer led the forlorn hope in person. In the first discharge of a well-directed fire from the British battery, that intrepid American fell, with a considerable number of his men. The assailants, thus deprived of their gallant leader, paused but did not retreat, and they sustained a galling fire for half an hour longer from cannon and musquetry, before they finally withdrew from the attack. Quebec was thus preserved till the arrival of reinforcements from England. As soon as he had received these, he drove the enemy from his province, and prepared to take revenge for his previous disappointments. For this purpose he endeavoured to engage the Indians in the English interest; but, from the well-known humanity of his disposition, we have reason to conclude, he never approved of the shocking enormities which they perpetrated when not under his personal observation. He advanced with a powerful army towards the lakes; to obtain the complete command of which, it became necessary to equip some armed vessels, which had been constructed in England; but this work took up so much time, that the season was far advanced before they were completed. When this was done,

he immediately attacked the American flotilla on Lake Champlain, under the command of General Arnold, and totally defeated it; but the lateness of the season obliged him to abandon further operations, and to return into Canada for winter quarters.—It was expected that General Carleton would have been employed in the ensuing campaign, but it is believed he declined so hazardous a service, with the small number of troops that were allowed. The fate of General Burgoyne, under that foreseen disadvantage, justified General Carleton's refusal. On Burgoyne's arrival to supersede him, General Carleton evinced no censurable jealousy; on the contrary, he exerted himself to the utmost, to enable his successor to take the field to advantage. He then resigned his government to General Haldimand, and returned to England, where his merit, in so ably and effectually defending Quebec, procured him a red ribbon. In 1781 he was appointed to succeed Sir Henry Clinton as commander in chief in America, and on his arrival at New York, he began and completed many excellent reforms. He broke up the band of American Loyalists, whose conduct had given umbrage to the well-disposed. He checked the profuse and useless expenditure of money in several departments, and restrained the rapacity of

the commissaries; he had the credit also of having done every thing in his power to soften the rigours of war, and to conciliate the minds of the Americans. In this situation he continued until peace was established between the two countries, when, after an interview with General Washington, he evacuated New York, and returned to England. During his residence in London, before his last appointment, he acted as one of the commissioners of public accounts. He retained the command of the forty-seventh regiment of foot until 1790, when he was promoted to that of the fifteenth dragons, which he now holds. It having been resolved to put the British possessions in North America under the direction of a Governor-general, Sir Guy Carleton, now created Lord Dorchester, was appointed to that powerful and important office, having under his authority all the northern settlements, except Newfoundland. In this situation and government he remained several years, still acquiring fresh reputation. Since his return to England, his lordship has led a very retired life, chiefly residing in the country. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son Thomas, a general in the army, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, and colonel *en second* of the 60th foot.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Newcastle, Captain Turner, of London, to Miss Coates, daughter of Mr. William C.—Mr. Joseph Stonehouse, officer of excise, to Miss Jane Hutchinson.—Mr. Thomas Nicholson, to Miss Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas B.—Captain William Twynning, of the royal artillery, to Miss Juliet Naters, daughter of Joseph N. esq. of Sandysford.

At Hexham, Mr. William Pearson, of the Red Lion, to Miss Hannah Brown.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. William Dobson, of Sunderland, surgeon, to Miss Dorothy Lees, of Southwick.

At Darlington, William Poole, esq. of Catterick, Yorkshire, to Miss Hunt, eldest daughter of F. Hunt, esq. of Hilleclose House, near Darlington.

At Tamfield, Mr. Thomas Ramshaw, of the Burnt House, near Chester-le-Street, to Miss Margaret Ramshaw, daughter of Mr. John R. of Shield-row.

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At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Davison, ship owner, to Miss Makepeace.

At Alnwick, Mr. Thomas Stamp, of Alnwick White House, a lieutenant in the Percy tenantry volunteer cavalry, to Miss M. Nicholson.

At Stockton, Mr. John Richardson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Mrs. Sarah Bixland.

At Durham, Mr. Hutchinson, cashier of the Durham Bank, to Miss Smurthwaite, only daughter of Mr. S. of that city.

At Doddington, Thomas Cookson, esq. to Miss Selby, only daughter of the late Edward S. esq. of Earle.

At Barnardcastle, Thomas Suggett, esq. to Ursilla Child.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Mackintosh.—Mr. John Morrison, cashier in the bank of Messrs. Batson and Co.—Mr. Peter Warnakin, 63.—Mr. Charles Hay, 48.—Mrs. Wilson, sister of the late Anthony Surtees, esq. of Newbiggen, 70.—In the Freeman's Hospital, Mr. Benjamin Milburn, formerly a farmer,

farmer, 92.—Mr. Robert Johnson, school-master, 28.—Mrs. Wright—Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. C. chief clerk in the Wall's-End-coal-office.

At Lower Weldon, Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, 45.

At Wark, Mr. Storey, 74.

At Southwick, Mr. John Brunton, 72.

At Sheephurst, Mrs. Ann Snowden, wife of Mr. William S. 87.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Ann Sopwith, 91.

At Durham, Mrs. Jane Walker, 21.—Mrs. Oliver, 56.—Mr. Francis Thompson, 53.—Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. Edward M. surgeon.

At the Riding, near Corbridge, Mrs. Bainbridge, wife of William Bainbridge, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Northumberland. This lady's benevolence was only equalled by her great piety, and the poor will long and deeply lament the loss of so kind a benefactor.

At Kananisdale, Mr. Henry Brough Oliver.

At Chester-le-Street, Mr. John Robson, 64.

At Sunderland, Mr. Matthew Clover, 65.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Thomas Bates's suggestion for an experiment to determine the value of the different breeds of live stock, has been acted upon by the Workington Agricultural Society. At their late meeting the cattle were weighed, and are to be fed in different modes for twelve months, when the result will be published. The Board of Agriculture gives a premium of one hundred guineas towards the expence.

A school is about to be opened at Carlisle on the plan of Mr. Lancaster. Mr. Curwen, with his usual liberality, has given twenty guineas towards its establishment; and it is to be hoped that a plan likely to be productive of such benefit to the morals of the lower classes of society, will meet with the patronage and encouragement it deserves.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Anthony Connell, to Miss Sarah Gilead.—Mr. David Creighton, to Miss Mary Connell.—Thomas Cope, esq. of Coventry, to Mrs. Benn, niece to Admiral Lutwidge.

At Carlisle, Mr. Horsley, to Miss Eleanor Shaw.—Mr. Joseph Henderson, to Miss Mary Westray.

At Brampton, Mr. George Bell, to Mrs. Janet Nicholl.

At Kendal, the Rev. Mr. Sampson, of New Hulton, and master of the Free Grammar School, Kendal, to Miss Kendal.—Mr. Richard Hodgson, to Miss Rainford.—Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Patton Hall, to Miss Roberts, of Holmescale.

At Penrith, Mr. Anthony Preston, attorney, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Christopher R. esq.

Died.] At Hayton, near Brampton, Mr. Scollick, 25.

At Stinton, near Carlisle, Mr. Marmaduke

Allinson, one of the common councilmen of that city, 83.

At Culgaith, Mrs. Westmoreland, 60.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Briggs, 74.—Mrs. Pattinson, 88.

At Brackenthwaite, near Burton, Mr. James Jenkinson, formerly one of the schoolmasters of Yealand, 59.

At Carlisle, Miss Hannah Armstrong, schoolmistress.—Mr. Henry Roberts, 34.—Mr. Thomas Ismay, 72.

Mr. Thomas Spooner, tanner, 73. On the day of his death he transacted business in the market as usual, and appeared to enjoy as good health and spirits as he had done for some years. About five o'clock in the evening he returned home, and before six he dropped down in a fit, and expired almost immediately. Mr. Spooner was about to retire from business; and the above was the last day he intended to visit the market as a tradesman.

Captain Lieutenant Nevison, on the half-pay establishment of the marines, 48.

At Law-row, near Brampton, Mr. Irwin.

At Kendal, Mrs. Moore, 82.—Christopher Fenton, esq. one of the senior aldermen of that borough, 85.

At Kirkland, in Lamplugh, Mr. William Bank, 38.

At Brampton, Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Mr. James L.

At Kenneshall, William Latimer, esq. 68.

At St. Helen's, near Cockermouth, the Rev. John Wheatley, 36.

At Turner-row, in Brackenthwaite, Mr. John Head, 34.

At Dove Nest, near Ambleside, J. Benson, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Elloughton, William John Lenthal, esq. of the third dragoons, eldest son of John L. esq. of Burford Priory, Oxfordshire, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Terry, esq. of Beverley.

At Thirsk, Thomas Tuton, esq. of Knaresborough, to Miss Richardson.

At York, Mr. William Wheelhouse, of Knaresborough, to Miss Horseman.—Mr. Charles Radcliffe, to Miss H. Smith.

At Heighington, William Clark, esq. of Ribstone Lodge, to Miss Huntington, only daughter of J. H. esq. of Killarby, near Darlington.

John Harper, esq. of Selby, to Miss Myres, of Gateforth.

At Northallerton, Gray Rigge, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Edward Moore, esq. of Stockwell, Surry.

Died.] At Selby, Mrs. Weddall, wife of Charles W. esq.

At Little Bank, near Settle, Mrs. Alice Atkinson, 97, the last of the sisters of that name, who were so well known and so highly respected among the Society of Quakers.

At York, Miles Stapleton, esq. of Drax, 68.—Mr. George Haxby, 34.—Miss Mary Jennings.

Jennings.—Mrs. Mather, wife of Mr. M. surgeon.

At Hull, Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Mr. Stephen D. attorney, 38.—Mrs. Slingsby, 55.—Mrs. Mary Bottomley, 89.—Mr. Benjamin Newcombe, 48.—Mr. James Maxwell, 33.—John Lingard, esq. 63.—Mrs. Margaret Merrickson, relict of Capt. M. 39.—Mr. William Fridlington, many years a pensioner of the Trinity-house, 81. He was cousin to the late penurious but opulent Mrs. Elizabeth Fridlington, of Clea, near Grimsby, who died in February last, and at her decease he inherited a fifth share of the considerable property which she was found to possess.

At Halifax, Mr. Brookbank.—Mr. Nathan Whiteley, 80.

At Leeds, Mr. John Ellis, formerly a quarter-master in the 25th light dragoons.—Mrs. Kenion, relict of J. K. esq. 74.

At Wakefield, Mr. Morville, 55.—Mr. George Heald.

At Beeton, Mr. Thomas Armitage.

At Armitage, Mr. Matthew Shirtcliffe, of Leeds, merchant, 35.

At Portwell Hall, Batley, John Taylor, esq. 78.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Ann Greenwood, 74.

At Sheepscar, Mrs. Holroyd, relict of Mr. Joseph H. and sister of the late Stephen Todd, esq. of Wither, near Leeds.

At Northallerton, Mr. William Bulmer, of the King's Head Inn.

At Bridlington, Mr. Francis Ellis, 73.

At North Ormsby, Mrs. Ansell, 72.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Setton, Edward Mostyn, esq. of Preston, only son of Sir Pyers M. of Talacre, Flintshire, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Blundell, esq. of Crosby Hall.

At Rufford, near Ormskirk, the Rev. Thomas Clark, curate of that place, to Miss Mary Alty, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard A. The bridegroom, an eccentric character, published the banns himself three several Sundays.

At Burnley, John Brown, esq. of Hayes Castle, Staffordshire, to Anne, youngest daughter of William Sager, esq. of Southfield, near Colne.

At Manchester, John Carr, esq. collector of excise, to Miss M. P. Collins.

At Walton, T. Atherton, esq. of Everton, to Miss Birch, of Lydiate.—Richard Downward, esq. of Springfield, to Mrs. Kidel, of West Derby.

At Liverpool, William Hunt, jun. esq. of Tarbock, to Miss Jane Daniel, daughter of Mr. Edward D. of Cronton.—J. Gill, esq. of Brongwin, Montgomeryshire, to Frances, daughter of T. Lowndes, esq.—Mr. Thomas Alty, son of Daniel A. esq. of Knowsley, to Miss Jordan, daughter of the late Mr. J. of Knotty Ash.

At Eccles, George Jennings, esq. of the

5th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Sarah Seddon, widow of Mr. Leigh S. late of Acres Barn.

Died.] At Lancaster, Miss Threlfall.—Mr. Robert Ripley.—Mrs. Cooper.

At Hallowmire, near Ulverston, Mrs. Lesh, wife of Mr. William L.

At Urswick, the Rev. Joseph Acomb, curate of Kendal Church, 25.

At Chadderton, Mr. George Kitchen, many years agent to Sir W. Horton and Lord Harewood.—Mrs. Alice Whitaker, 89. She was mother of 11, grandmother of 55, and great-grandmother of 53 children.

At Anfield House, near Liverpool, John Humberston Cawley, esq.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Cowley, 46.—Mrs. Ann Charnley, 90. She was mother of 12 children; grandmother to 39; great-grandmother to 39; and great-great-grandmother to 2.—Capt. Henry M'Kitterick, 40.—Mr. Wm. Smallwood, son of Mr. John S. of the customs of this port, 22.—Mrs. Hirsley, relict of Captain H.—Mr. W. Kitchen, jun. 22.—Mrs. Hannah Anderson, 27.—Mr. George Watson.—Mr. John Green, 26.—Miss Hargreaves.—Mrs. Bridge, wife of Mr. John B.—Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard, 55.—Mrs. Cheer, wife of Mr. John C.

At Chorlton Row, near Manchester, Mr. R. Bound.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Olverson, 88.

At Warrington, Mr. Fitchett, 71.—Mr. Edward Jones, 22.

At Manchester, Mr. Charles Taylor, principal salesman in the house of Messrs. Phillips.—The Rev. James Bayley, M.A. of Withington, senior fellow of the collegiate church of Christ.—Miss Ann T. Simpson, of Wivesby, Leicestershire, 21.—Mr. Grimth.—Mrs. Moore.

At Brindle, aged 77, Mr. Wilcock, who, with his ancestors had lived in the same farm under the Dukes of Devonshire, 140 years.

CHESHIRE.

The corporation of the city of Chester, offer the following premiums, to persons who will send plans and estimates for widening, altering, or re-building the present bridge over the Dee at Chester, and improving the approaches leading to it; or for making a new bridge, with suitable approaches, in a different situation:—For the best plan, 30*l.* for the second best 20*l.* for the third best 10*l.* The plans, elevations, specifications, and estimates, must be sent, sealed up, to the Town Clerk's Office, on or before the 2d of January next, in order that they may be laid before the Committee to be appointed to open them, to examine and determine their merits.

Married.] At Bowdon, Mr. Charles Worthington, surgeon, of Liverpool, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. John Worthington, of Leicester.

At Groppenhall Church, Mr. Robert Heap, of Ashton under Lyne, Lancashire, to Miss Mary Barlow.

[*Died.*

Died.] At Wilmslow, on his way from Scotland to Cheltenham, Lieutenant Colonel James Paterson, late of the Bombay Establishment.

At Dutton, Mr. John Garratt, of Manchester.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. William Harrison, to Miss E. Lichfield, both of Belper.

At Ashborne, Mr. Joseph Loney, of Macclesfield, solicitor, to Miss Lucinda Frith.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mr. George Gosling, bailiff and coroner of the Hundred of Scarsdale, 48.

At Wensley, Ann, wife of Mr. Joseph Stone.

At New Close Farm, near Etwall, Mrs. Wheeldon, 55.

At Matlock, Miss Markham, 58.

At Derby, Mr. Samuel Pratt, 75.—Mr. Walker, late of the Derby company of Comedians, 34.

At Calver, Mr. Joseph Middleton, overlooker of the works of Calver cotton-mill.

At Ashborne, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. John W. 21.

At Walton upon Trent, Miss Ann Hamp.

At Smith's Houses, Mr. Joseph Hunt, many years head Bailiff of the collieries of William Drury Lowe, esq. at Denby, 60.

At Ikeston, Mr. John Beardsley, 77.

Elizabeth Augusta, third daughter of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, Bart. of Drakelow.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Stevenson, of Stapleford, to Miss Ann Tilley.—Mr. William Elliott, to Miss Ellen Calvert, of Knaresborough.

At Mansfield, Thomas Robotham, esq. of Doveridge, Derbyshire, to Miss Stevens.

At Shilford, Mr. W. Doncaster, of Bingham, to Miss Wilson, of Newton Spring.

At Averham, near Newark, Mr. John Thorpe, to Miss Upton, of Staythorpe.

Died.] At North Collingham, John Pym, esq. who was lineally descended from the famous republican Pym, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars, and died in 1644. His only son having died abroad, this branch of the male line becomes extinct. Mr. Pym, and two other gentlemen, who were at the sea-side together, all caught the ague at the same time, and, what is remarkable, have all died on their return home.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Weston.—Mr. John Hunt, keeper of the county goal, 66.—Mr. John Kingston, son of the late Mr. K. surgeon of Broughton.—Mrs. Summers.—Mrs. Newton, 91.—Mrs. Shore, a widow lady, 82.—Mrs. Osborne, of the Horse and Groom.—Thomas Grist, gent. formerly of the Theatres Royal of Hull, York, &c.

At Newark, Mrs. Parlbby, mistress of the workhouse of that place.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the members of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, at the Crowns Inn, Leicester, the Earl of Moira in the chair; was most respectably attended, Lord Wentworth and Colonel Noel, and most of the distinguished breeders, and agriculturists being present. Mr. Hose, of Melton, produced several samples of wool from crosses with the Merina breed, one in particular from a new Leicester ewe and Merino ram, for the wool of which, if produced in any quantity, he had been offered by some eminent manufacturers double the value of the price for Leicestershire wool.

Married.] At Sheepy, the Rev. Thomas Cotton Fell, B. D. rector of North and South Sheepy, to Maria, eldest daughter of William Mott, esq. of Lichfield.

At Leicester, Mr. Thomas Ellis, to Miss Purser.—Mr. Joseph Hurst, to Mrs. Hill.

At Lutterworth, the Rev. Richard Hartley, of that place, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. John Hudson.

At Kirkby, Mr. John Bennet, of Welford, to Miss Rebecca Pearson.

At Rothley, Mr. Saunders, to Sophia, only daughter of Mr. Hurst.

At East Norton, Mr. Robert Floore, to Miss Ward.

Died.] At Leicester, J. Willson, gent.—Mrs. Neale, wife of Mr. Alderman N.—Frederic, third son of Mr. Owston, 14.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A considerable quantity, supposed to be about 14 or 15 hundred of small Roman copper coins were lately discovered at Timberland, near Sleaford, in ploughing a close of Mr. Ward, of that place. They were in a Roman earthen pot, which was broken by the plough, and are coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius: many of them are in fine preservation.

Married.] At Holbeach, Mr. John Key, attorney, to Miss Skurman.

At Gainsborough, Mr. F. Whitaker, of Armley, Yorkshire, to Miss Cawkwell, daughter of Mr. C. of Morton.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Hastings, to Miss Ziporah Hill.

At Wrawby, Mr. George Bennett, to Miss Harriet Dunn.

At Bolton, near Grantham, the Rev. John Grundy Thompson, rector of that parish, to Miss Harvey, eldest daughter of Mr. H. of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Grimsby, Mr. Richard Raby.—Mr. William Walker, one of the oldest members of the methodist society, being the first who introduced Mr. Wesley to that place, 84.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Graham, 78.—Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Daniel J.

At Baston, Mr. Edmund Hill, 53.

At Laxton, Mrs. Wooton, 52.

At Alford, Mr. William Jackson, 81.
At Lincoln, Mr. William Smith, a member of the Lincoln Volunteer Infantry, 22.
At Willingham, near Louth, Mrs. Courtois, wife of the Rev. Rowland C.

At Marcham le Dean, Mr. Amos Fenn.
At Spalding, Mrs. Smith.
At Sleaford, Mr. R. Smith, 32.
At Stamford, Henry, the infant son of Dr. Arnold.—Rev. Edward Edwards, warden of Brown's Hospital, 78.—Mrs. Shield, relict of Henry S. esq. of Preston, Rutland.

At North Luffenham, Mr. Thomas Wilson, more than 47 years a schoolmaster of that place, 71.

At Corringham, Mr. William Cottam, 65.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, H. Bayley, esq. of Great Bar, to Miss Catharine Barber.—Mr. H. Sloane, of Wellingborough, to Miss Maria Proud, third daughter of the late Mr. Sam. P. of Bilston.

At Stafford, Mr. John Bromley, jun. to Mrs. Dickenson, widow of Mr. T. D. of Rugeley.—Mr. Bennett, of Farmcote, to Miss M. Eykin, of Wolverhampton.

At Madeley, Mr. Hancox, of Coalbrook-Dale, to Miss Joyce Miller, of the Iron Bridge.

At Handsworth, Mr. Francis Connor, to Miss Tolley, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Endon, near Leek, Thomas Sutton, esq. 99.

At Bushbury, Mr. John Corser.

At Walton, Mr. Harding, 66.

At Acton Trussel, near Stafford, Mrs. Hall, 99.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Alexander W. She retired to rest apparently in as good health as usual, was seized with the complaint which terminated her life, at four o'clock in the morning, and expired in a few minutes.—Mr. Beeche.

At Stafford, the Rev. H. Proctor, 77.

At Walton, near Stafford, Mr. Michael Harding.

At Lane Delph, in the Potteries, Mr. Birks, of the Angel public-house.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Alderminster, Mr. William Scott, jeweller, of Birmingham, to Miss Lovett, of Gouldecott, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. Tidland, merchant, of London, to Miss H. Dean.—Mr. Thomas Hopkins, to Miss Tibbetts, daughter of Mr. Thomas T. of Warwick.

At Edgbaston, Mr. John Field, to Miss Mary Chamberlain, both of Birmingham.—Lancelot Rollaston, esq. of Watnall, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Chetwynd, only daughter of Sir George C. bart. of Grendon Hall.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Holland.—Mr. John Reading, 74.—Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Mark S.—Mr. Wm. Dallaway, 89.—

Mr. John Thornton, sen. 68.—Mrs. Mary Newell, 81.—Mrs. Ann Hubbard, wife of Mr. Henry H.—Mr. Lutwyche.—Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Lowty, sen.—Mr. Shaw.—Mr. Joseph Green, 23 years a faithful pastor of the General Baptist church in Lombard-street, in this town, 56.—Miss Eliza Cooper Royle, 18.

At Cradley, Mr. Humphrey Buffery, 76.

At Warwick, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. J. W.—Mrs. Ann Hands.

At Alcester, William Burrow, esq. inspector of taxes

At Henley, Mrs. Gibbs.

At Haselot, John Haynes, esq.

At Coventry, Mrs. Cravenor.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Thos. Bernard Coleman, rector of Church Stretton, to Anne, the eldest daughter of John Stackhouse, esq. of Acton Scott.—Mr. Edward Progers, banker, of Ludlow, to Miss Powell, of Ludford.

At Ludlow, Mr. J. Teesdale, of London, to Harriet, youngest daughter of G. Whittall, esq. of Ludlow.

At Culmington, Mr. G. Anderson, attorney, of Ludlow, to Miss E. Downes, of Madeley Park.

At Braseley, Mr. Fifield, surgeon, to Miss Elizabeth Corbett.

At Oswestry, Mr. E. Footman, aged 23, to Mrs. Burt, 74.

At Baschurch, Mr. Owen, to Mrs. Brown.

At Hodnett, Mr. C. A. Beetonson, surgeon, to Miss D. M. Dawes.

Died.] At the Grove, Mr. Lloyd.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Richard Lawrence.—Mr. Hayward, sen. many years town marshal of this borough, 82.—Mr. J. Spalley, only son of Mr. C. S. 16.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Catharine Allinson.—Mrs. Batho, 92.

At Wellington, in her 81st year, Mrs. Ann Gardner, second daughter of the late Rev. Laurence Gardner, vicar of Ercall. Her unaffected piety towards God was daily manifested by a cheerful serenity of mind, the most patient resignation to the Divine Will, and a constant readiness to forego every enjoyment, and, if required, every comfort of her own life, to promote the happiness of those connected with her.

At Pentreclawdd, near Oswestry, Mr. John Davis, 92.

At Dolgelly, Mr. Tho. Richards, attorney.

At Smethcott, Mr. Edward Groom.

At Bridgnorth, Ann, relict of T. Warner, esq. many years a commander in the East-India Company's service.

At Upton Magna, Miss Nevett.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clent, Mr. P. Beck, to Miss E. Meeson.

At Old Swinford, Mr. Hampton, of Stourbridge, to Miss Richards, daughter of Mr. R. of the Vine inn.

At

At Kidderminster, Mr. W. Hill, to Miss Jane Blakeway.

At Worcester, Mr. Shaw, of Southampton, to Miss S. Burton.

Died.] At Great Shellesley, John Prosser, esq. 90.

At Woodhall, near Worcester, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. James P.

At Tenbury, Mr. George Ridley, jun.—Mr. Richard Smith, formerly an apothecary of that place, 78.—Mr. Thomas Evans, sen. 94.

At Tilton, Mr. Henry Court, 26.

At Wollaston Hall, near Stourbridge, Mrs. Addenbrooke, wife of John A. esq.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Powell.

At Old Swinford, Mrs. Barrington, relict of John Harris B. esq. late of Forest, Montgomeryshire, 68.

At Shaulton, Mr. Nathaniel Porter, 76.

At Kempsey, John Snow, esq.

At Wordsley, Mr. Edward Wheeler, a member of the Stourbridge volunteer cavalry, 27.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Westbury-upon-Trim, the Rev. N. Watts, of Kingsteignton, Devon, to Miss Soden, daughter of Capt. Ambrose S. and niece of Lord Viscount Chetwynd.

At Upper Slaughter, Mr. Wright, of Wareham, Dorset, to Miss Garland, of Eyeford.

At Westbury-upon-Severn, Mr. William Nicholls, jun. to Miss Mary Trigg.

At Newent, Thomas Richardson, esq. to Mrs. Bower, relict of Mr. Herbert B.

Died.] At Coln Dean, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, the Rev. James Hare, rector of that place, and of Stratton, Wilts; author of an "Essay on Scepticism," and several sermons.

At Arlington, Mrs. Haynes.

At Gloucester, Sir Charles Saxton, bart. who was eighteen years commissioner of Portsmouth dock-yard. He has left a widow, three sons, and one daughter, who is the wife of Capt. Oliver, of the royal navy. His eldest son, now Sir Charles Saxton, succeeded Mr. Trail, as one of the secretaries to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

At Stroud, Mrs. Elizabeth Willis.

At Cirencester, Mrs. M. Timbrell.

At Stonehouse, Felicia, daughter of Tho. Skipp, esq.

At Marshfield, Mr. Smith, surgeon.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Dee.

At Donnington, Mr. William Smith.

At Newent, Mr. William Collis, eldest son of the late Thomas C. esq. of Ross, Herefordshire.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Anniversary Meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, which was more numerously and respectably attended than on any former occasion, the premium for the best new variety of the Apple was adjudged to T. A. Knight, esq. for the Foxley Apple, being a cross between the Yellow Si-

berian Crab and the Orange Pippin. In size it is nearly equal to the old Golden Pippin; the pulp is of a deep yellow colour, and the juice remarkably rich and saccharine; the wood and blossoms are supposed to be as hardy as the native Crab. The premium for the best two-year old Heifer was not awarded; that for the best three-year old was adjudged to Mr. Edward Jefferies, of the Sheriffs; and that for the best pen of fine-woolled Ewes to Mr. Watkins, of Brinsop.—A similar institution is preparing in Monmouthshire, under the auspices of Sir Charles Morgan, who invited the members of the Herefordshire Society to assist at their first meeting, and also to partake of the well-known hospitalities of Tredegar.

Married.] At Brampton Bryan, Mr. Tho. Cooper, jun. of Knighton, to Miss Edwards, of Bedwardine.

Died.] At Horn House, William Money, esq. 60.

At Hereford, the Rev. Williams Allen, D. D. 81. He for many years held the livings of Clifford, Hampton Bishop, and Sutton St. Nicholas, in this county, and Llyswen, in the county of Brecon, and was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.—Mr. Tho. Powell, clerk to the commissioners of paving and lighting.—Mr. John Weaver, of the Green Dragon inn, 87.

At Arkstone, Mrs. Parry, mother of the late William P. esq.

At King's Pyon, Mr. Winney.

At Ledbury, the Rev. Congreve Salwyn, rector of Pixley, and youngest son of the Rev. Charles Jasper S. late vicar of Brockley, Worcestershire.

At Leominster, Miss Halfpenny.

At Bucknell, Pennie Marsh, esq. 82.

At Stoke Prior, Mrs. Watcham, 99.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Parlour, of Oxford, to Miss Ashmole, daughter of the Rev. Mr. A. of Shipton on Cherwell.

At Alkerton, Mr. Wilson, of London, to Miss Mary Young.

At Iffley, Mr. Thomas Badnall, of Oxford, to Miss Elizabeth Hewett.

At Twyford, Mr. Sheen, of Thame, to Miss Sarah Perkins, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P.—Edward Payne, jun. esq. of Lashlake House, and captain of the Thame volunteers, to Miss Hollier.

Died.] At Great Tew, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. Thomas C. 68.

At Rousham, Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, knt.

At Stow Wood, near Beckley, Mrs. Collett, wife of Mr. R. C.

At Bodicott, suddenly, Mr. John Smith; three days afterwards, his widow; and within the next week, his daughter and eldest son; four grown up persons in one family, who were all well and dead in the course of ten days.

At Enstone, Mary, wife of the Rev. Wm. Loggin, of Buckish, Devon, and rector of Long Marston, Gloucestershire.

At Oxford, Mrs. Banting, 42.—Mrs. Savigny, wife of John S. esq.—Mrs. Callaway.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Wexham, W. Hulton, esq. of Hulton Park, Lancashire, to Miss Maria Ford, daughter of R. Ford, esq. of Wexham.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. James Gough, late of the Red Cow Inn, 36.

At Bockmer Farm, near Great Marlow, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. F. and a few days afterwards, their eldest child, both of the scarlet fever.

At High Wycombe, Mrs. Mayns, wife of Mr. M.—Mr. Hitchcock.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woburn, Mr. Gardner, to Miss E. Barrows, fourth daughter of Mr. Bassett B. of Walcot.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Stilton, Mr. J. Pitts, formerly of the Bell Inn.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

On Friday, the 18th of September, the Herts Agricultural Society met in a field near the town of Hertford, where the ploughs, twelve in number, which had been entered for the prizes offered by the Society, were contending, and the stock was shewn. Better plowing was scarcely ever witnessed; and the stock, consisting of Southdown and mixed Merino sheep, and pigs of the Suffolk breed, was highly creditable to the respective breeders. The principal prize, that for the best plough, was awarded to Mr. Rooke, farmer of Benger, for his Hampshire plough, made by Mr. Plenty, of Southampton; and in justice to this plough maker, we observe that his ploughs have been universally successful at the Herts Agricultural Meetings. After dinner, two very handsome cups, gained as prizes at the meeting in June, one by the Earl of Bridgewater, for the best plough, and by him presented to Mr. Wm. Plenty, the maker; and the other by Mr. Flower, for the best mixed Merino sheep then shewn, were produced by the treasurer, and presented by the president to Mr. Plenty, of Southampton, and to Mr. Flower, of Hertford.

The first stone of Bridgewater House was laid a few days since. The front will exceed 350 feet in length; the whole will be of stone. The architecture is to be in the Grecian style. The house will be three stories high, and have six state apartments on each of the principal stories, to complete the outline. The floors will be of oak, and arranged after the Mosaic taste.

Married.] At Knebworth, R. Mapletost, esq. of Spring Hall, Suffolk, to Lucinda, second daughter of W. H. Haggard, esq. of Knebworth Place.

At St. Alban's, R. Lydekker, esq. of London, to Miss Wolf.

Died.] At Royston, Mr. Edward Day, attorney.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedington, J. Boydell, of Trevallyn Hall, Denbighshire, to Anne, eldest daughter of T. Golightly, esq.

At Northampton, Mr. Thomas Inkersole, of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Mary Hall, second daughter of Mr. Joseph H.

At Peterborough, Mr. Cooke, surgeon of Northampton, to Miss Gates, eldest daughter of Mr. W. G. Deputy Registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

Died.] At East Farndon, the Rev. Nathaniel Mapletost, late of Jesus College, Cambridge.

At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Mr. Francis Baxter, 78.

At Weden Beck, Mrs. Neville, 89.

At Northampton, Mr. James Ashton, sen. 72.—Mr. Joseph Haddon, of the Goldsmiths' Arms.—Mr. Thomas Fitzhugh, of the Admiral Rodney.

At Woodford, Mrs. Peach.

At Harleston, the Rev. Gilbert Andrews, M. A., 75. He had been rector of that parish 36 years.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A very interesting addition to the collection of Greek marbles in the vestibule of the Public Library of this University has been made by Mr. Walpole, of Trinity College, editor of the *Græcorum Comicorum Fragmenta*, who has deposited there an ancient mask, perfectly entire, and beautifully sculptured in marble, as found by him in the Theatre of Stratonice, in Asia Minor. Also, a marble *Torso*, from the Ruins of Cnidus, in Caria.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. Mr. Cole, Fellow of Magdalen College, for his poem on the *Holy Wars*.

Married.] At Little Shelford, Brigadier-General A. Campbell, of the 76th regiment, to Miss E. A. Pemberton.

At Downham Market, Edward Grigson, esq. of Watton, to Miss Dixon, daughter of T. Shuckforth D. esq.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Sharpe, to Miss Fletcher.

At Burwell, Mr. Stephen Warren, to Miss Ann Symonds.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Frances Cotton, wife of Mr. Thomas C.—Mrs. Sharpe, mother of Mr. Francis S. attorney.

At Upwell, Mr. William Overstow, 78.

At Costerworth, Mr. Smith, jun.

At Little Gransden, the Rev. Mr. Gower, rector of that place.

At Newmarket, Miss Sandiver, only child of William Sandiver, esq. surgeon, 39.

At Linton, Mrs. Curtis, relict of the Rev. Thomas C. 73.

NORFOLK.

A meeting of the corn-merchants, brewers, and millers, was held on the 15th of October, at Norwich, to take into consideration the propriety of making some alteration in the practice of paying ready money for corn. They came to the following resolutions:—That in consequence of the extensive credit given in the

the disposal of corn by the merchants, and in a much greater degree by the manufacturers, it is but reasonable to expect some credit from the growers;—That from and after the day of the meeting they will not purchase corn upon any other terms than one month's credit, to be calculated from the day of its delivery:—That if payment is requested at any time previously to the expiration of the month, they will deduct one penny in the pound discount.—This arbitrary alteration of an established usage the corn-growers of the county are determined to resist. They have already held several meetings on the subject, and have appointed a committee to take such measures as may be thought proper for crushing what, with much apparent justice, they term the *combination* of the corn growers.

Married.] At Fincham, Mr. Thomas Lincoln, of the Wick Farm, Walton, to Miss Mildred Bull.

At Oxburgh, Mr. Twiss, of Brettenham, to Miss Wright, of Colkirk.

Capt. George Morse, of the West Norfolk militia, to Miss Hannah Tasker, second daughter of the late Wm. T. esq.

Died.] At Wells, Mrs. Woodcock, wife of Mr. James W. She expired suddenly while at the Quaker's Meeting.

At Emneth, Mrs. F. Boyce, wife of John B. esq.—Mr. Edward Garrard.

At Lynn, Mr. Thomas Ransome, jun. 19.

At Gayton Thorpe, Miss M. Kendle, second daughter of Mr. Thomas C.

At Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, Mr. Robert Morris, 76.

At Yarmouth, Miss Batley.—Miss Mary Susannah Turner, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. 14.—Mr. William Downes, surgeon, 60. He has left donations of 200l. to each of the three following charitable institutions: the Norfolk and Norwich Benevolent Medical Society, the Charity for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in Norfolk and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Toll, 51.—Mr. James Chamberlin.—Mr. Adam Taylor, 58.—Richard, son of Mr. R. Lightup, 17.—Philip Burgess, esq. 70.—Mrs. Cordwell Brown, a woman who used to beg from door to door, but in whose room gold and silver to the amount of 300l. have been found since her decease.

At Thetford, Mr. Robert Barnes, youngest son of Mr. John B.

At Ashby, Mr. Joseph Jenner, 43.

At Fritton, Mr. Benjamin Jermyn, 89.

At Worstead, Mrs. Ann Cook, wife of Mr. William C.

At Framingham Pigot, Mrs. Susannah Cremer, 79.

At Morningthorpe, in the 40th year of her age, after an illness of ten weeks, supported with fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Goldworth, the wife of Mr. G. leaving a family of eight children. She was a most affectionate wife, and the best of mothers; indefatiga-

ble in the domestic duties of life; she taught her children, both by precept and example, that the fear of the Lord was wisdom, and to depart from evil was understanding. Her death has made a void in her family, which will be long felt, and which would have been hopeless, without the consolatory prospect of meeting her again in a far happier and better state of existence.

SUFFOLK.

At a public dinner, a few days since at Ipswich, the gentlemen present subscribed 2,500l. for the erection of an Assembly Room, Hotel, &c. which subscription they intend to continue to an amount adequate to the purpose of erecting a handsome building.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. George Breil-lat, jun. to Miss Herbert, daughter of Mr. D. H.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Lott Knight, merchant, to Miss Elvis.

Mr. Thomas Ratliff, of Hadleigh, to Miss Mary Mott, second daughter of the late Mr. M. of Aldham Hall.

At Lowestoffe, the Rev. Thomas Harris, of Braddon, Northamptonshire, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Cotesbatch, Leicestershire.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Robert Deck, son of the late Mr. P. Deck, an eminent bookseller of this town. This young man, who had the misfortune to have lost one leg, undertook, for a trifling wager, the day before, to go two miles in eighteen minutes, which he did with ease; but unfortunately took a quantity of cold water afterwards, which caused his death.—Mr. Samuel Scatcherd Waldegrave, son of Mr. Samuel W. of the Bull inn, Bishopsgate street, London.—Mr. J. Aves, of the Cock inn.—Mrs. Basham.

At Hadleigh, Mr. Gray.

At Ipswich, Mr. Solomon Beare, of the Black Swan.—Mrs. Chaplin, 65.—Mr. Edward Drane, 82.

At Beccles, Mr. A. Clarke, 51.

At Stoke-by-Care, Mrs. Elizabeth Woolsey.

The Rev. Sir H. Pix Heyman, bart. formerly fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and late incumbent of the united vicarages of Tressingfield, and rectory of Withersdale, Suffolk. He proceeded B. A. 1784, M. A. 1787, B. D. 1794.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Captain Charles Craven, governor of Haslar Hospital, to Mrs. Brooke, relict of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Falkingham and Helpringham, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Horndon-on-the-Hill, Mr. Ambrose Spitty.—Mrs. Packman, wife of Mr. John P.

At Colchester, Mr. Francis Freshfield.—Mr. Edward Capstack, late one of the aldermen of this corporation, 72.—Mrs. Mary Fisher, relict of Thomas Fisher, gent. of Borted, 71.—Mrs. Bowland.

At Little Wakering, William Meaking, esq.

At Chelmsford, John, the eldest son of John Ward, esq. of Great Abington Park, Cambridgeshire.

At Telleshunt Darcey, Mr. Thomas Keys, 62.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Greatrex.

At Skigg Hall, Great Oakley, Miss Ann Hyde.

At Maldon, Mr. Samuel Parker, 92.

At Earl's Colne, Mrs. Cook, of the Blue Boar.

At Middleton Hall, near Brentwood, Mrs. Gillum, wife of Stephen Fryer G. esq.

KENT.

Married.] At Dover, J. Deschamps Lacy, esq. paymaster of the Shropshire militia, to Catherine Mantell Boyce, eldest daughter of J. B. esq.

At Faversham, Mr. Thomas Sharpe, to Miss Barker.

J. W. McGuire, of Greenwich, to Julia, daughter of James Moore, esq.

At Whitstable, Mr. Bird, of Cambridge, to Miss Foreman.

At Ashford, the Rev. John Nance, A. M. fellow of Worcester College, Oxford; to Anne, fifth daughter of the Rev. James Bond, vicar of Ashford.

Died.] At Chatham, Mrs. Chapman, 95.—Mrs. Rammage.—Lieut. Simpson, of the Royal Marines.

At Maidstone, Mr. Thomas Stevenson, 33.—Mr. J. Eggier.—Mr. Irons.—Mr. J. Randall.

At Deal, Miss Ann Barber, 20.

At Tunbridge, Mr. Thomas Hankins, surgeon, 21.

SURRY.

Died.] At Measham, Mr. Edward Simons, well known throughout England as the church bell-hanger to the bell foundry of Mears and Son, Whitechapel.

At Highfield Place, Mrs. Wood, wife of Ralph Winstanley Wood, esq. 62.

At Dorking, Mrs. Langley, wife of Mr. L. bookseller, 33.

At Chertsey, Mr. Wm. Edmead.

SUSSEX.

That beautiful structure, the Cross of Chichester, which from encroachments has been built so near to, as to render the thoroughfare very inconvenient, has been many times represented as a nuisance, and its demolition threatened. The lovers of antiquity will, however, be pleased to find that it is likely to remain, agreeably to the intention of the founder, as an ornament to the city. The corporate body have purchased the range of houses to the north of it, where they intend to open a carriage road of sufficient width.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. Stephens, to Mrs. Paul, widow of Mr. P. late quartermaster of the 10th dragoons.—Mr. Lewis, to Miss Baxter.

Joseph Peak, esq. of Croydon, Surry, to Miss King, daughter of the late — K. esq. of Wilmington, near Lewes.

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Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Donaldson, wife of Mr. D. of the Steyne Library.—Mrs. Bull, 87.

At Southover, William Newton, esq. many years lieutenant-colonel of the 10th dragoons.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] In the island of Jersey, Clement Hemery, jun. esq. to Miss Durell, daughter of Elias D. esq.

At Southampton, Mr. N. Robinson, jun. to Miss Hannah Hart.

At Up Nately, Mr. Charles Lyford, surgeon of Basingstoke; to Martha, second daughter of the late Mr. John Barton, of Andwell.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Henry Gillingham, of Swanage, Dorset, to Miss Jane Tucker Harbour, of Bridport, daughter of the late — H. esq.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Susan Chamier, sister to the late Anthony C. esq. of Epsom, 82.—Mrs. Jolliffe, 67.

In the Island of Jersey, Nicholas Masservy, Seigneur des Augus, one of the Jurats of the royal court in that island.

At Southampton, Captain Thomas Prescott, the senior commander in his Majesty's navy, and believed to be the oldest officer in the service of his country, at his decease. He was a midshipman, serving on board the Buckingham, at Gibraltar, when George the First died, which was before the oldest Admiral now in the navy was born. He was a lieutenant on board the Buckingham, in the action rendered famous by the trial of Admirals Lestock and Mathews, and was an evidence examined in that memorable court-martial. After which he was seven years first lieutenant of the Grafton, Commodore Holmes, at the time the Grafton rudders were first introduced; in this ship he was employed at the siege of Quebec, where part of the debarkation of the troops fell to his lot; he was attending on that duty on shore, on the spot when the lamented General Wolfe breathed his last. After the reduction of Quebec, he proceeded to Jamaica; in the year 1761 he was promoted to the rank he held at his death. As he was unable to pursue active service afterwards from the effects of some very severe wounds about his head, which he received as a midshipman when in the West Indies, in the act of boarding a privateer, the impress was the only service he ever after was capable of. But in the late war, while living in the Isle of Wight, at the time of threatened invasion, his application to the Admiralty run thus, "If their lordships will give me charge of a battery on the coast; I flatter myself I can sit and defend it as long as any man, though from my age I cannot run away." For several years past his Majesty has personally noticed him whenever passing in that neighbourhood; the last time his Majesty was at Southampton, this veteran was sent for, and was able to attend the summons, and was highly gratified at the notice of his Sovereign.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Harrison, printer, to Miss Kitty Peters.—Mr. Hurst, attorney, of London, to Miss Jane Dalmer, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John D. of Corsham.

At Salisbury, Mr. William Atkinson, son of Thomas A. esq. of Fisherton Anger, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Clarendon Park, Mrs. Bathurst, wife of Colonel B. late of the Blues.

At Hinton St. George, the Hon. Frederic Poulett, youngest son of Earl P. 12.

At Shaston, Mr. John Good, 84.

At Devizes, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Crew.

At Westbury Leigh, Mrs. Brown.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Cookham, Mr. Turner, of Maidenhead, surgeon, to Miss Wyvill.—William Nash, esq. of Upton Court, to Ann, only daughter of L. Allnut, esq. of Maidenhead.

Died.] At Benhams, near Wantage, Jane, the wife of Thomas Goodlake, esq. and only child of William Yarnton Mills, esq. 24.

At Nettlebed, Mr. Bitmead, 60.

At Reading, Mrs. Haggard, 79.—Mrs. Green, 72.—Mrs. Ford.—Mrs. Mills.—Miss Bacon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, S. Price, esq. to Miss Brumpton.—Major General Richardson, to Mrs. Scott, relict of D. S. esq. of Antigua.

At Bristol, Philip Protheroe, esq. to Miss Sophia Smith.—Henry Shanaham, esq. of Cork, to Miss Elizabeth Archer, youngest daughter of the late Thomas A. esq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Died.] Mrs. Drummond, relict of the Rev. Henry D. of Fawley, Hants.—Mrs. Mann, wife of Admiral M.—Richard Trigg, esq.—Ambrose Ferrall, esq.—Mrs. Pollard, relict of Dr. P. of Barbadoes.—Mrs. Franco.

At Bristol, at the Hot-wells, Miss Charlotte Newman, youngest daughter of Mitchell N. esq. of West Lavington, Wilts.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Poole, W. Humfrey, esq. At Winterborne, Mrs. Jane Gutch, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert G. rector of Brianstone, and master of the Grammar-school of the former place.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Tizard, wife of Cap. Joseph T. 33.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, John Hyne, gent. to Miss Maria Bray.

At Exeter, the Rev. W. Cowland, late Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, to Miss Arundel.—J. G. Hopkins, esq. of Coachmaker's hall, London, to Mrs. Evans, relict of Mr. J. E. druggist, and only daughter of Joseph Gattey, esq. mayor of Exeter.

Died.] At Plymouth, Mr. John Tuck, of the Half Moon inn.—Lieut. E. Hunt, of the royal artillery, 21.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. Matthew Hollow, to Miss Mary Eastman.

At Gorran, Mr. Thomas Peter, of St. Austell, to Miss Burne.

Died.] At Bodmin, Mrs. Deacon, 94.

At Falmouth, Mrs. H. Russell.—Mrs. Walker, bookseller and stationer, relict of Captain W. of the marines.

At Padstow, Captain Vivian, 83.

At Camelford, Mr. William Snowden, of the King's Arms inn.

At Truro, Mr. Abraham Trahar.

WALES.

Died.] At Swansea, John Stedman, esq. of the Razees, near Ledbury, Herefordshire.

At Llugwy, Merionethshire, Mrs. Anwyl, wife of Evan A. esq.

At Gunley, Montgomeryshire, John Pugh, esq. formerly of the Inner Temple, London.

At Langharne, Carmarthenshire, Louis Lydia, youngest daughter of R. J. Starks, esq.

At Llwyn-y-berllan, near Llandwery, J. Williams, esq. 64.

At Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Mr. Thomas Richards, attorney.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure to state, for the benefit of our West-India merchants and planters, that every article of our colonial produce has arrived to a rising market; rum, sugar, and cotton wool particularly. Jamaica rum sells at 5s. 6d. to 7s. per gallon; sugar, 72s. to 80s. per cwt.; cotton, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.; coffee, 75s. to 117s. per cwt.

All kinds of Russia goods, as timber, tallow, flax, hemp, and iron, are at enormous prices; and consequently the articles of soap and candles must continue dear until we have farther arrivals of tallow from Rio.

A new and severe regulation against the clandestine introduction of foreign merchandize is to take place in Holland on the 30th instant:—Officers are to be appointed in every port, to take an account of the various articles in the several shops and warehouses, and also of all those sold and delivered in the nature of an excise; and should it appear that there has at any time been an increase of the stock, the introduction of which cannot be supported by legal and satisfactory vouchers, such supplies is to be subject to confiscation.

Several cargoes of new fruit, as lemons, raisins, figs, &c. have arrived from different parts of Spain and Portugal; and many other vessels thence are daily expected with similar cargoes. Wine, fruit, Barilla-ashes, and Spanish wool, are the principal articles of import we may in future

future expect from these countries, as their colonial produce now comes to us direct. With-
in a few days past the importation from the Brazils consisted of cocoa, cotton-wool, ox hides,
sugar, indigo, rice, tallow, bullion, dollars, &c. to a considerable amount.

The cotton market at London, Liverpool, and Manchester, continue to advance, notwith-
standing large importations lately made from the Brazils of this article, owing to the consi-
derable orders for manufactured goods for the Brazils, West Indies, &c. and dye-stuffs of every
description have advanced in proportion, from the same cause.

Considerable orders are executing at Birmingham and its neighbourhood, for hardware and
heavy iron-works for the same countries; also at Sheffield, for cutlery and plated wares; at
Nottingham for hosiery; and at Rochdale for baizes of various sorts, particularly blacks, blues,
and scarlets.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Nov. 11.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 18.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburg..	31 6	31 3 ..	31 6 ..	Bags.—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. per cwt.
Altona ..	31 7	31 4 ..	31 7 ..	— Sussex, 3l. to 3l. 10s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	33 4	33	33 4 ..	— Essex, 3l. to 4l. 4s. per cwt.
Paris	22	22 10..	22	Pockets.—Kent, 3l. 16s. to 5l. per cwt.
Leghorn....	57	57	57	— Sussex, 3l. 3s. to 3l. 6s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	— Farn. 6l. to 8l. per cwt.
Genoa	50	50	50	
Lisbon	68½	68½	68½	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending
Oporto	69½	69½	69½	9th of November, 1808, is 42s. 5d. per cwt.
Dublin	9½	9½	9½	exclusive of duties.
Cork	10½	10½	10½	New Dollars, 5s. 4d½. per ounce.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire
Office Shares, in Nov. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Black-
friars, London:—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 980l. per share, dividing 40l.
per share per annum, nett.—Ditto Mortgages, at 5l. per cent. discount—Grand Junction
Canal, 127l. to 128l. per share; the last half yearly dividend was 2l. nett.—Ditto, Loan
Notes, 6l. per cent. discount—Ashton and Oldham, 100l. per share—Kennet and Avon,
23l. 10s. for 20l. paid—London Dock Stock, 120l. to 121l. per cent.—West-India Dock,
162l. to 165l.—Commercial Dock, 127l.—East India Dock, 124l. 10s.—Globe Insurance,
114l. to 116l.—Provident Institution, par—Monmouth, 100l.—Huddersfield, 19l.—East
London Water Works, 45l. premium.

The following are the Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, and Brewery
Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe, and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill,
November 21, 1808:—London Dock Stock, 121l. per cent.—East India Dock Stock, 125l. per
cent.—West India Dock Stock, 165l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 127l. per cent.—
Grand Junction Canal, 128l. per cent.—Grand Surrey Canal, 60l. per share—Imperial Fire
Insurance, 3l. per cent. premium—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, 114½l. per cent.—Albion
ditto ditto, 2l. per cent. premium—Hope ditto ditto, 21s. per share, premium—Rock Life
Assurance, 4s. per share, premium—East-London Water-Works, 47l. per share, premium—
West Middlesex ditto, 10l. per cent. premium—Golden-lane Brewery, 78l. per share—Lon-
don Institution, 84l. per share—Surrey Institution, 33l. per share—Commercial Road, 116l.
per cent.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE resume our account of the ordinary monthly Botanical publications.

No. III. of the BOTANIST'S REPOSITORY, the only one we have received since our
last Report, contains a double plate of what this author calls *Vanilla planifolia*, the *Myro-
broma fragrans* of *Paradisus Londinensis*. The author of the letter-press of the Repository
makes an unaccountable blunder, for we cannot imagine it to be a wilful misrepresentation,
when he asserts that the plant here figured has been mistaken, in the *Paradisus Londinensis*,
for the first species of Plumier, the *Epidendrum Vanilla* of Linnæus. This is the more ex-
traordinary, as Mr. Salisbury has quoted the very same synonym from Plumier, and the same
unpublished drawing; as are here referred to, which is the third, (not the first) species of
Plumier, the *Epidendrum rubrum* of Lamarck; and has expressly stated that "the *Vanilla* of
our shops is certainly a different species from this." We can only account for it by supposing
that this writer, read only the first sentence in the English part of the account given in the
Paradisus. The figure in the last-mentioned work is far superior to the one here given.
Three representations out of the five, which this number contains, have appeared before in
the

the *Paradisus Londinensis*, though Mr. Andrews professes to give only such as have not been previously given in any similar publication.

Calycanthus fertilis of Walter, *ferax* of Michaux. As this author considers these "synonymous appellations equally good," he did very right to give the preference to the oldest; but unfortunately for him, no one, who pays any regard to precision of language, will consider them either as synonymous or equally good. If *Calycanthus floridus* had really been sterile, *fertilis* would have been the more proper name for this, but that not being the case, *ferax*, bearing abundantly, was certainly the preferable name to distinguish it from a plant bearing but little fruit. From this consideration, especially as Walter's nomenclature has never been regarded as of any authority, we should have preferred following the more scientific Michaux, whose work must be the standard for North American plants, till the publication of a more complete Flora of that vast country shall supersede it.

Mesembryanthemum heterophyllum. We are here told that this species has considerable affinity with *M. difforme*, and some pains are taken to declare their distinctness. We should be more inclined to consider it as a variety of *M. edule*.

Protea conifera. This is a particularly satisfactory drawing, as it represents the plants in two different states. Mr. Salisbury has represented the same plant under the name of *Eurypium salicifolium*, without seeming to be at all aware that it was the *Protea conifera* of Linnæus. We have no doubt, however, but it is here rightly named, being exactly similar to the figure of Breynius, in his Centuria, referred to in the Species Plantarum. This synonym was, however, applied in Richard's edition to *P. saligna*.

Ruellia infundibuliformis of Roxburgh: *Crossandra undulatifolia* of Salisbury, who considers it as coming nearer to the frutescent *Acanthi* of Linnæus, than to any species of *Ruellia*. But has this plant really four two-celled anthers? Or has each anther one cell only? In the latter case it ought to be considered as really diandrous with the lobes of the anther distinct; and will then unite with *Justicia*, in several species of which the lobes of the anthers are bipartite or united at the base only. We have often occasion to regret the extreme inaccuracy with which colours are named; perhaps no two persons apply precisely the same ideas of colour to the given names; but surely no one else would have called the colour with which the flower is here painted "scarlet;" we should say it was an orange-buff, Salisbury calls it a dull orange colour. But in whatever way it is to be described, the colour is better represented by Mr. Andrews, than by Mr. Hooker. What the author means by *opposite alternate* leaves, it is not worth while to stop to inquire.

ENGLISH BOTANY, our arrears in the account of which it is time to begin to pay off, contains in the July numbers, *Salix herbacea*, the least of all shrubs, as Dr. Smith remarks, for although the stems are only an inch, or inch and half long, they are truly woody and perennial. Found in the highest mountains of Scotland, Cumberland, and Wales.

Salix reticulata, another dioicous, diminutive willow, which from its elegantly reticulated leaves is among the most desirable of our alpine plants. *Populus tremula*. The trembling Poplar or Aspin. The wood, it is here observed, "is white, soft, light, of a fine grain." This account corroborates Spenser's remark, that it is fit for carving.

"The builder's oak, sole King of Forests all;
The Aspen good for statues; the Cypress funeral."

Populus nigra; the black Poplar. Both these species, it is observed by Dr. Smith, will grow in dry, gravelly ground. In gravelly ground we know they will, but, we suspect, not if dry. The truth is, in a gravelly soil, though the surface be dry, the springs frequently lie at a very little depth.

The August number contains *Festuca cæsia*; *glauca* of Curtis, which last name ought to have been retained; this plant having been long ago observed and cultivated by Curtis, and the name given to the public, and though overlooked by Mr. Winch, this is no reason for changing the name, especially as no *Festuca glauca* occurs in the Flora Britannica. *Festuca triflora*, *Bromus triflorus* of Linnæus; found once only by Mr. Crowe. Dr. Smith supposes it may have been overlooked by less accurate observers for the *Bromus giganteus* L. from which he says it is essentially distinguished by having but three, or at most four florets in each calyx, and a more spread and less drooping panicle. We do not dispute these plants being really different species, but can hardly allow the circumstances here mentioned to be essential distinctions; well knowing that difference of soil will make a considerable variation in the number of florets in most of these grasses, as the period of growth will in the spreading of the Panicle.

Chenopodium hybridum. This being the most rare of all the British Chenopodia, we were greatly disappointed in the figure, which is taken from a most miserable specimen, expressing neither its habit, nor the shape of the leaves.

Carex elongata, discovered by Mr. Jonathan Salt, near the river Donn, below Sheffield, and now for the first time enumerated as indigenous to Britain.

In the September number we find, *Hyacinthus racemosus*, or Starch Hyacinth. Now found apparently wild in several parts of England, but probably of garden introduction. It does not occur

occur in Ray's Synopsis. Dr. Smith dares not to separate the genus *Muscari* from *Hyacinthus*, because he thinks they are naturally united by *H. romanus*; which he says is truly monopetalous, and therefore not a *Scilla*, to which genus it has been referred by Gawler, in Curtis's Botanical Magazine. But the Doctor does not seem to observe that Mr. Gawler asserts that all the three genera, to which he has elsewhere added *Ornithogalum*, are naturally the same, and the division entirely artificial, but nevertheless convenient: the Corolla, it may be observed, is really monopetalous in all the four genera.

Rumex palustris, considered by preceding authors as a variety of *R. maritimus* L.

Lamium incisum of Willdenow, *dissectum* of Withering; formerly considered by Smith himself as a variety of *L. purpureum*.

Cheiranthus fruticulosus. The common wild Wall-flower, found upon most of the decayed castles, monasteries, and large walls through the island; and by the generality of Botanists thought to be the *Cheiranthus Cbeiri* of Linnæus. If these plants be really distinct, there can be no doubt but that the synonyms in the species Plantarum of Linnæus's first variety (*) belong to the species here figured.

For the month of October we find only three phænogamous plants.

Cheiranthus incanus, never before supposed to be a native of Britain, but found by Mr. Turner and Mr. W. Borrer, on the cliffs near Hastings, growing on inaccessible rocky ledges; and such being precisely its natural station on the coast, in the south of Europe, it is here presumed it may be wild with us.

Salix amygdalina, and *decipiens*. We are thankful for a continuation of this very difficult genus.

Neither our limits, nor the weakness of our eye-sight, will allow us to enter into any disquisition on the minute cryptogamous plants, beyond the order of Filices.

The fortieth number of the *PARADISUS LONDINENSIS*, contains *Adina globiflora*, a new genus, the characters of which are here given with Mr. Salisbury's usual botanical skill. It may be thought to be too nearly allied to *Nauclea* of Gærtner. It is a native of China, whence it was undesignedly imported into this country, springing up from the earth sent with some plants from Canton to Mr. Greville.

Leucadendrum grandiflorum. Native specimens of this beautiful species are said by Mr. Salisbury to be preserved in the Banksian Herbarium for *Protea conocarpa*; to which it is allowed to be nearly allied.

Hookera pulchella (Brodiea of Dr. Smith). Mr. Salisbury has availed himself of this opportunity to correct a double error, which, it should appear from this account, the Doctor has fallen into, that of considering the plant as triandrous, and mistaking the segments of the alternate bifid filaments, for so many internal petals. As this name of *Hookera* was published in the *Paradisus*, before Dr. Smith thought proper to apply that of *Brodiea* to the same plant, in honour of his friend Mr. Brodie, in a paper read before the Linnean society, as has been mentioned in a former Report, the author here complains of this and other multiplied acts of injustice towards him, all of which he says that he forgives; we wish he could forget them also, and cease to take hold of every occasion of bringing them forward.

We learn not altogether without surprize, that Dr. Smith has taken offence at a late Report, in which this subject is rather jocularly mentioned; nothing could be farther from our intentions than expressing any disrespect to the Doctor, for whom we have ever professed and felt a regard; nor do we think that an appearance of want of candour towards him can be detected in our writings by any one unconnected with either party. We must acknowledge, however, that if we have included both in our general censure, it has been from the pen of Mr. Salisbury alone that the perpetuation of this disagreement has been brought under our review, nothing from Dr. Smith having come before us, except his letter to the editor of this Magazine; (vide vol. 25. p. 191,) which, if not written altogether in the spirit of reconciliation, appears to us to be at least void of asperity. But we sincerely hope never to have occasion to mention this unpleasant subject again, and heartily join with Dr. Smith in his self-congratulations, that his rival has no further power to injure him. With respect to the name of *Hookera*, or *Brodiea*, we shall not attempt to decide which will be likely to be handed down to posterity; nor whether either of the three candidates have as yet merited by their publications, by which alone the public can judge, this *unicum BOTANICORUM premium*. This, however, we can venture to foretel, that whatever name may be recorded with the plant, the application to its prototype will sink into oblivion, unless he shall have raised a monument to himself by his writings.

It is with pleasure we announce the progress of Mr. Turner's *FUCH*, which proceeds and *vires acquirit cundo*. It is a beautiful, a scientific, and we believe a very accurate publication; indeed we know of no botanist so capable of carrying on a work of this kind, and we congratulate the public that it has fallen into so good hands. We consider it as the great triumph of modern times, that the cultivation of every branch of Natural History, indeed of knowledge in general, is diffused among our commercial men, and not, as formerly, nearly confined to the professors of medicine, and a few divines.

The first part of Thunberg's *Flora capensis*, the publication of which has been nearly despaired of, is come to this country, but we have not yet had an opportunity of perusing it. The ninth volume of the Linnean transactions is published, but our limits oblige us to defer any notice of its contents, as also of the two last numbers of the Botanical Magazine.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

OCTOBER.

SHEDDING MONTH.

Now the leaf

Incessant rustles from the mournful grove ;
Oft startling such as, studious, walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air.
But should a quicker breeze amid the boughs
Sob, o'er the sky the leafy deluge streams ;
Till choaked, and matted with the dreary shower,
The forest walks, at every rising gale,
Roll wide the wither'd waste.

OCTOBER 15. Leaves of the lime trees begin to fall in the night.

October 17. Leaves of the oak turn brown.

October 18. Leaves of the elm, ash, poplar, lilac, and several kinds of willow, are shed.

October 21. Leaves of apple-trees fall.

The hedges begin to lose their verdure.

October 23. Leaves of the maple fall.

October 26. The lime and poplar-trees deprived of nearly all their leaves.

October 31. The sycamore and mulberry-trees yet retain their verdure.

During the first three weeks of the present month, the wind has blown from the north and north-west ; the weather has consequently been cold, and we have occasionally had heavy showers. The general character of the weather has been this : always fine sunny mornings ; towards eleven or twelve o'clock the clouds have collected, and during the remainder of the day it has sometimes been rainy, but generally fair, with occasional showers, and gleams of sunshine. On the 23d the wind changed from north to south-west, and in the afternoon and night blew almost a hurricane ; and distant thunder was sometimes heard. From the 25th to the 30th we had much both of wind and rain : the latter at three or four different times fell in torrents.

October 3. A frog-fish (*Lophius piscatorius* of Linnæus) of considerable size was caught by some fishermen in their nets.

October 6. The fruit of the elder, and of all the wild species of rose, of the holly and black briony, is ripe.

A woodcock was shot in the New Forest, in the first week of October. But I am informed that these birds have been killed in Norfolk more than a fortnight ago.

October 11. This morning I saw a humming-bird, hawk-moth (*Sphinx stellatarum* of Linnæus), hovering about and feeding from some of the tubular flowers that are yet left in a very warm and well inclosed garden.

The farmers are busily employed in sowing their wheat. This will continue during all the remainder of the month, and for the first week or fortnight of November.

From the unfavourable weather of the present season, the young swarms of bees are so light, that it is supposed they will not be all able to survive the winter. The breeders, as I am informed, mean, on this account, to take several of them.

October 20. Hares come from the open downs into the furzes and thickets.

The Royston crows are arrived. They frequent chiefly the sea-shore, feeding on such animal productions as, by the receding of the tide, are left upon the sands.

Several of the summer flowers yet continue to adorn the fields and hedges. In corn-fields I observe the little field madder (*Sberardia arvensis*), melilot trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*), least snapdragon (*Antirrhinum minus*), round leaved snapdragon (*Antirrhinum spurium*), and blue-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*). On the dry banks several species of hawkweed ; and in the hedge-bottoms bladder campion (*Cucubalus bcebu*) and long-stalked crane's bill (*Geranium Coturbidum*). There are a few flowers still left on the woodbines.

The fruit of the barberry, and woody nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*), is ripe. Medlars are ripe.

October 31. Although the greater part of the martins are certainly gone, a few stragglers are yet left. I see two or three still flying about. These are no doubt some of the later breeds, which, not being ready to attend the general migration, have been left behind ; and it is probable that they may pass the winter, in a torpid state, in some place of concealment in this country.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather, for the greatest part of the month, has been so very fine, that all the different operations of husbandry which are necessary at this season, have been carried on almost without any interruption. The late wheat grounds have been completely prepared, and the seed put in, in the best possible state. The early wheats now in many places almost wholly cover the surface of the land, and have a very fine, healthy, green, appearance. In particular instances they are perhaps too luxuriant and forward, but this only regards a few situations, where the circumstances are peculiarly favourable for their vigorous growth.—Wheat averages 9s. 7d. per quarter;—Barley, 4s. 10d.;—Oats, 3s. 8d.

The taking up of the potatoe crops has now been every where completed, and these were perhaps never, upon the whole, more full and abundant, in all the northern districts of the kingdom, especially Lancashire, and the neighbouring counties.

On thrashing out the oats and barleys, they are in general found to yield much better than was supposed at the time of harvesting them, affording, in most cases, a fair produce.

The completing of the fattening stock has gone on well since our last, and much meat been brought to the different markets. And the bite of grass for the store stock has continued good unusually long, on account of the fineness of the season. This has probably been one cause of keeping up the prices in the northern parts of the island, though the demands of the midland graziers have not been so considerable this year as formerly.

The turnip, cabbage, rape, and other green crops, all promise well at present, for affording a full supply of that sort of food, which is so essential, especially in the northern districts, for the support of live stock.—In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 8d. per stone of 8lb.;—Mutton, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.;—Veal, from 5s. 6d. to 7s.;—and Pork, from 5s. 6d. to 7s.

The operations of repairing fens, and forming under-drains where the wetness of the land demands them, have in many cases been performed to considerable extent, from the unusual openness of the weather, especially in the northern counties.—In Smithfield market, Hay sells from 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s. per load;—Clover, from 6l. to 7l. 7s. 6d.;—Straw, from 1l. 14s. to 1l. 18s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October to the 24th of November, 1808, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Thermometer.		
Highest, 30.04.		Highest, 58°.		
Lowest, 28.47.		Lowest, 28°.		
Greatest variation in 24 hours	53 hundredths of an inch.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	14°.	Between the mornings of the 20th and 21st, the mercury rose from 38° to 52°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 4.52 inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer is only 29.15, and that of the thermometer is 43.25. The weather has been remarkably mild; one morning only have we seen ice of any thickness, though we have had several severe white frosts, which, as usual, were the forerunners of rain. There have been some fogs in the neighbourhood of town, but neither so many nor so thick as we commonly witness in November. We have had a good proportion, viz. about ten brilliant days. The rains have been frequent, and, as may be seen above, in considerable quantities. The wind very variable; much in the east points.

Astronomical Anticipations.

On the third of December, soon after half past three in the morning, the moon will be full; and on the 17th, at 36 minutes past one in the afternoon, it will be change, or new moon. Early in the month the planet Mercury may be seen in the morning before sun-rise, and towards the end he may be seen, if the evenings are clear, after sun-set. Venus is an evening star, and may, early in the evening, be seen in the south-west by west. Mars is to be seen in the morning. Jupiter may be observed any evening, and on the first day of the month he is on the meridian soon after six. Saturn is now too near the sun to be visible: they are in the beginning of the month within about twelve degrees distance of one another. On the 20th they will be a whole sign distant, viz. the sun in the 28th of Sagittarius, and Saturn in the 28th of Scorpio: then the planet will be visible in the morning before sun-rise, and will be seen better each succeeding day. The sun and the clocks differ in the beginning of the month ten minutes and more, the clocks being slower than the sun; but they are rapidly approaching to an equality: and on the 24th every good going clock will shew precisely the

the same time with the dial. The shortest days in the year are from the 17th to the 24th, both inclusive: on these, the sun rises at eight minutes past eight in the morning, and sets at many minutes before four in the afternoon.

During the course of the present month, there will happen several celestial phenomena, well worthy the attention of the curious. On the 7th, the moon, 1h. 41m. after her rising, will occult α of the Crab, a star of the fourth magnitude. It will vanish behind the moon's enlightened disk at 10h. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apparent time, or at 10h. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. clock time; and the emersion, or re-appearance of the star from behind the dark edge of the moon, will be at 10h. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apparent time, or at 10h. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. clock time. On the 29th the moon will occult the α , a star of the third magnitude, in the right eye of the Bull, situated only $2^{\circ} 53' 25''$ to the north, and $1^{\circ} 19' 43''$ to the west, of that notable one, the α , in the Bull's left eye, otherwise named Aldebaran. The immersion will take place at the dark edge of the moon at 90 minutes past 12 night, apparent time, which is at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes past 12, mean time; and the emersion from behind the bright edge of the moon will be at 1 h. 37m. in the morning of the 30th, apparent time, or at 1h. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. mean time. The above occultations will, if the weather permit, make a beautiful appearance through a good telescope. The full moon will take place at 35 minutes past 3, in the morning of the 3d; and the new moon will be at 36 minutes past 1, in the afternoon of the 17th. There will also be some visible immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellites into and out of his shadow, which will take place at a considerable distance from the planet's eastern side. Only the emersions of the first satellite can be observed this month by the inhabitants of the earth. Those which will be visible at London happen as follows: the 2d day, at 5h. 41m. 41s. evening; the 9th, at 7h. 37m. 43s. evening; the 16th, at 9h. 33m. 41s. night; and the 25th, at 5h. 58m. 37s. evening. The visible emersions of the second satellite will be on the 10th, at 5h. 17m. 29s. evening; and on the 17th, at 7h. 53m. 11s. night. The visible emersion of the third satellite will be on the 10th, at 5h. 59m. 58s. only 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes after a visible emersion of the second; and the visible immersion, the 17th, at 7h. 1m. 25s. evening, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes sooner than the visible emersion of the second. The visible immersion of the fourth satellite will be on the evening of the 12th, at 5h. 22m. 21s.; and the visible subsequent emersion at 8h. 48m. 59s. the same evening. During the first fortnight of the month, Mercury may be seen in the morning, for on the 1st he rises full 2h. 4m. and on the 14th, 1h. 43m. before the sun. On the 2d, this planet will be nearly in a right line with the α of the Balance, of the 2d, and the γ of the Balance, of the 3d magnitude. The two stars will form the extremity of an imaginary line containing an angle of about 11 degrees, and Mercury may be found at about 8 degrees somewhat below a straight line towards the γ , or about 3 degrees from the γ towards the α . But on the 6th, the planet will have moved so as to form nearly a right-angled triangle with the two stars, Mercury and the γ forming the perpendicular, containing an angle of about two degrees, the planet being nearest to the horizon. On the 12th, at seven in the morning, Mercury may be seen within 36 minutes of a degree to the north of the bright star of the Scorpion, named β , of the second magnitude. Venus may be seen in the evening during the whole month, and particularly towards the latter end; for on the 31st she will not set till 5 minutes past 7, that is, 5h. 10m. after the sun. Mars may be seen every morning from one o'clock till sun-rise. On the 12th he will be in conjunction with the α in the Virgin, a star of the third magnitude, when the difference of latitude will only be 36 minutes of a degree; and on the 23d he will be in conjunction with the γ in the Virgin, another star of the third magnitude, when the difference of latitude will be only 44 minutes of a degree, the planet being to the south in this instance, as was the star in the former one. Jupiter may be seen every evening in the SW. in that part of the constellation of Aquarius which is between 9 and 14 degrees of the zodiacal sign Pisces. Saturn, in the beginning of the month, will be too near the sun to be observed; but from the middle to the latter end he may be seen every favourable morning, a little before sun-rise, in the S.E. With a good glass, the Georgium Sidus may be seen every clear morning towards the east. On the 1st, the planet's longitude will be $5^{\circ} 1'$ less, and latitude only $5\frac{1}{2}$ more, north, than the bright star in the south scale of the Balance, of the second magnitude, named α ; and on the 31st, the difference of longitude will be only $3^{\circ} 35'$, and of latitude $5'$, the star, as in the beginning of the month, being more advanced in longitude, and nearer to the ecliptic, than the planet.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All the Papers sent in reply to the enquiry of COMMON SENSE, relative to Popular Remedies for Diseases, will be correctly analyzed, arranged, and printed in each Supplementary Number.

Our Correspondents who wish to preserve those Papers which may not suit our Publication, are requested to retain Copies of the same.

ERRATUM IN VOLUME TWENTY-FIVE.

Page 300—Col. 2—Line 4, from the bottom—for *e*, read *i*; as an erroneous argument has been deduced from the occurrence of the error, by Mr. Wesley, jun.